

# THE North-China Herald

## AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. LXIII, No. 1681.

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 23, 1899.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

### CONTENTS.

|                                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, etc. |     |
| Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, etc.           |     |
| LEADING ARTICLE—                                                |     |
| Mr. Gundry on the Yangtze Region                                | 797 |
| SUMMARY OF NEWS                                                 | 798 |
| MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—                                         |     |
| Before the Ratepayers' Meeting                                  | 805 |
| The Ratepayers' Meeting                                         | 805 |
| An All-British Railway to China                                 | 805 |
| "Peace or War in South Africa"                                  | 807 |
| The War                                                         | 808 |
| REVIEW—                                                         |     |
| The English Mail Papers                                         | 808 |
| OUTPORTS, ETC.—                                                 |     |
| Chinkiang                                                       | 811 |
| Hing-ua, Fukien                                                 | 811 |
| Ichang                                                          | 811 |
| Ichoufu, Shantung                                               | 812 |
| Sochow                                                          | 812 |
| Tientsin                                                        | 813 |
| Weihien Notes                                                   | 814 |
| Yunnanfu                                                        | 814 |
| Notes from the South                                            | 814 |
| London                                                          | 815 |
| ABSTRACT OF THE PEKING GAZETTE                                  | 816 |
| MEETINGS—                                                       |     |
| The Municipal Council                                           | 819 |
| The Special Meeting of Ratepayers                               | 820 |
| The North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.                             | 828 |
| AMUSEMENTS—                                                     |     |
| The Union Church and Social Guild                               | 829 |
| The Shanghai Rowing Club—Autumn Regatta                         | 829 |
| Cricket—S.C.C. v. The Navy                                      | 830 |
| S.C.C. v. Rest of Shanghai                                      | 830 |
| Football—                                                       | 831 |
| Shooting—"B" Co. S.V.C. Annual Rifle Meeting                    | 830 |
| H.M.S. <i>Ipheigenia</i> v. "A" Co., S.V.C.                     | 831 |
| S.M.P. — Police Monthly Cup and Club Competition for October    | 831 |
| CORRESPONDENCE—                                                 |     |
| Tramways in Shanghai                                            | 831 |
| The Telephone Question                                          | 832 |
| The Cost of Indian Railways                                     | 832 |
| The Distress in Chekiang                                        | 832 |
| The Missions to Seamen                                          | 832 |
| MISCELLANEOUS—                                                  |     |
| Imperial Decrees                                                | 832 |
| The Lyceum Theatre                                              | 833 |
| Marriage of Miss Charlotte Myers and Mr. P. R. Walsham          | 833 |
| The Japanese in Formosa                                         | 833 |
| Piracy on the Yangtze                                           | 834 |
| Settlement of French Claims in Szechuan                         | 835 |
| Animal and Bird Life at Yatung                                  | 855 |
| The Dreyfus Case                                                | 836 |
| Narrow Escape of the <i>Preussen</i> from Collision             | 836 |
| A Singapore Trader in Collision                                 | 836 |
| The Senior Admiral of the Fleet                                 | 836 |
| St. Patrick, the Sarpints, and the Inner                        | 837 |
| The Valley of the Yangtze River                                 | 837 |
| British v. American Shipping                                    | 838 |
| LAW REPORTS—                                                    |     |
| H.B.M.'s Supreme Court—                                         |     |
| Wih-wei Mining Syndicate, Ltd. v. Rhodes                        | 839 |
| Bank of China and Japan and the Straits, Ltd. v. S. Bowness     | 839 |
| H.B.M.'s Civil Summary Court—                                   |     |
| Lai Yung-chang v. Benjamin                                      | 839 |

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| H.B.M.'s Police Court—                      |     |
| R. v. Kerin                                 | 840 |
| R. v. Boyce                                 | 840 |
| R. v. Holmquist                             | 840 |
| R. v. Fluglar                               | 840 |
| Mixed Court—                                |     |
| Wong Yuk-zee v. Ling Shor-lee               | 840 |
| T. W. Kingmill v. Chin Lan-ch'ing           | 840 |
| Holliday, Wise & Co. v. Yin Chin-yeh        | 840 |
| A. E. Algar v. Feng Shih-ch'ing             | 840 |
| American Trading Co. v. Kong Tung           | 840 |
| Sundry Cases                                | 840 |
| COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY— |     |
| Market Report                               | 845 |
| Exchange Quotations                         | 849 |
| Share Quotations, etc.                      | 852 |

### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

#### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|               |         |          |         |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|
| England       | Sept. 8 | Hankow   | Oct. 19 |
| San Francisco | 12      | Yokohama | 12      |
| Hongkong      | Oct. 19 | Nagasaki | 16      |
| Tientsin      | 19      | Foochow  | 20      |

Shanghai mail advices of the 11th of Sept. were received in London on the 14th of Oct.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tael 12; (Foreign Postage Tael 2.50) payable in advance per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

### MARRIAGES.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 23rd inst. by the Rev. H. E. Hodges M. A., ALFRED HILL, of Newton, Abbot. Devon, to MINNIE, youngest daughter of the late Charles Walmsley, of West Kensington, London.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 23rd of October, RONALD CHARLES HOWLETT, to LILIAN EDITH, daughter of the late Edmund Ward, of Dartford, Kent, England.

## The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1899.

### MR. GUNDY ON THE YANGTZE REGION.

THE very capable and energetic Secretary of the China Association in London, for many years Editor of this journal, contributes to the September *Fortnightly* an interesting but not very conclusive article on the Yangtze Region. The information it contains is decidedly of value to home readers, though it does not offer very much that is new to readers in China. Mr. Gundry begins by showing how devoted the Chinese are to their long-tried policy of procrastination; how

hopeless has been our assumption that there was an Imperial authority, supreme and centralised in all respects; and how little good we have done by setting ourselves to strengthen the central power. "We were going to centralise the finances as well as the forces, and to use a Government which it was presumed would be grateful and docile, to impose reform on the Provinces from above. China being in case, things turned out, of course, exactly the reverse. The Imperial revenue provided by the Customs was squandered largely in the purchase of armaments that were neutralised by speculation; and has had to be pledged, finally, as security for money borrowed to satisfy Japan. What tendency towards progress is discernible has been evolved in the Provinces; while ultra-conservatism has just accomplished, after forty years, a reactionary *coup d'état* at Peking." Mr. Gundry might have taken the opportunity to add that, when the enlightened and ably advised young Emperor did set about the task of imposing reform on the Provinces from above, he got no assistance whatever from the foreign Ministers; the British Minister, who was most interested, not even knowing what was going on in the Palace.

We have entirely failed in our efforts to strengthen China as a whole; Mr. Gundry suggests that we should now try to leaven a piece of China instead of continuing our attempts to impose reform from above. "We have been diplomatising for forty years, without producing much effect, at Peking. Suppose we turn now to the Provinces, and see what can be done within the Yangtze sphere. Each Viceroyalty being a separate unit, having its own finance and its own militia, and enjoying within certain limitations a considerable degree of administrative independence, the local authorities could effect large reforms without overstepping those limits. They would need encouragement, doubtless, and assurance of support. I suggest that we afford that support on condition that they accept our help in introducing necessary reforms." Mr. Gundry thinks that we might get the Yangtze Viceroys to initiate financial and administrative reforms if we assured them of support, and if the Imperial Government

were assured that its income from the Provinces would not suffer. It would be interesting to know to what extent Mr. Gundry proposes to support the Yangtze Viceroy. Suppose that, at our instigation, they introduced innovations for which they were denounced to the Throne and recalled or sent to other ports. Should we undertake to support them in resistance to the Throne, and in making themselves virtually independent? That obviously means Egyptianising the Yangtze Valley.

But what is the Yangtze Valley, and what does the promise we exacted from China respecting it mean? A Russo-Franco-Belgian railway is being driven into the heart of it. Russia and France and other Powers have secured important concessions at Hankow. "Those concessions included land owned by British subjects, who protested against being placed under the nomination of another Power: they objected to the pretension of the French and Russian authorities to adjudicate upon their titles, and they objected to conceivable interference with their mercantile pursuits. Both apprehensions have been justified by the event. Titles registered at the British Consulate more than thirty years ago have been and are being contested, notwithstanding that the Russian Minister, in an official memorandum dated June, 1896, stated that all title-deeds registered in a foreign Consulate should be considered *réguliers et valables*." So far as Szechuan is concerned, we arranged with France on the 15th of January, 1896, that "all commercial and other privileges and advantages conceded in the provinces of Yunnan and Szechuan, either to Great Britain or France... and all privileges and advantages of any nature which may in the future be conceded in those provinces either to Great Britain or France shall, as far as rests with them, be extended and rendered common to both." Mr. Gundry hails with gratification the intention of exhibiting the British flag on the waters of the Upper Yangtze, and seems to have learnt that the *Woodcock* is to go up to Chungking this month. Admiral Seymour has gone up to Ichang, and no doubt the dispatch of the *Woodcock* to Chungking is under consideration, but it seems to be understood that the little gunboat is not to make the definite attempt until next Spring.

The following is the conclusion, rather a pointless one, of Mr. Gundry's article:—

We have heard of Egyptianising the Yangtze; and the phrase is seductive, but liable to be misunderstood. There is no thought, I conceive, of exerting actual control. It has been suggested, indeed, that British Consular officers of high standing and experience should be placed alongside the high Provincial authorities, for the purpose of rendering the services that have been rendered in Egypt; and the time for such an arrangement may come.

Events may prove that economic reforms cannot be effected in China by less radical means. The present suggestion is that we should begin moderately, by inaugurating more direct relations with the Provincial authorities through whom it will, in any case, be necessary to act.

No thoughtful mind can fail to perceive the difficulties; but they would become greater if the situation got out of hand. The conviction is general that reforms must be accomplished: not innovations only, but reform—administrative, judicial, military, and, above all, such fiscal reform as may relieve the present financial embarrassments without subjecting the people to additional taxation they might hardly endure. Such reforms are opposed in the selfish interests, above all, of the locusts who swarm in and around the Imperial Palace at Peking; but they are so urgent that it is a matter of the gravest doubt whether the Empire can hold together if they are not made. It might have been practicable, eighteen months ago, to occupy Peking and insist that they should be made. It might be possible, to-day; but few would be found to advocate acceptance of the vast responsibilities such a policy would entail. Within the Yangtze region the opposition would be less acute. There are no eunuchs, at least, in the palace at Nanking.

It is all speculation, for there seems very little doubt that we shall do nothing at all in China until the Transvaal question is settled. It is satisfactory to see that matters are being vigorously handled there, and successfully. Success there must help us in China; our enemies in Peking would have been only too ready to magnify any reverse; and it was not at all impossible that we should experience some reverses at first.

#### Summary of News.

The French mail of the 9th of September and the English mail of the 15th of September arrived here on the 17th instant by the P. & O. S. *Clouston*.

The German mail of the 18th of September arrived here on the 21st instant by the N.D.L.S. *Bayer*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. S. *Parramatta*.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 15th October.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Redvers Buller has started for the Cape.

A BOER SUCCESS IN BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

The Boers have derailed and destroyed an armoured train near Vryburg. The crew of the train maintained a brisk fire for four hours, but were overborne by the enemy's artillery and made prisoners.

A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE IN NATAL.

Sir George White advanced with twelve guns from Ladysmith to attack the Boers who were advancing with

eleven guns, but failed to draw on the Boers, and returned to Ladysmith without fighting.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE  
DECLARES WAR.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Bloemfontein, and British subjects have been ordered to leave.

A STRONG NAVAL BRIGADE TO BE LANDED.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, R.N., at Simon's Town, has ordered the immediate landing of a strong naval brigade.

London, 16th October.

NO NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

There is no news from the front.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Arrangements have been completed to embark fourteen battalions by the 23rd instant for service in South Africa.

THE BOER POSITIONS.

The Boers, under General Viljoen, have advanced to the south of Newcastle; the other commandoes remain at Tintwa Pass and Van Leenan's Pass.

It is believed that General Joubert is at Laing's Nek, which he is fortifying.

THE HERO OF FASHODA.

Major Marchand has sounded the French authorities as to whether he may be allowed to offer his services to the Boers, but the Government has discouraged the idea.

THE AMERICA CUP.

In the race for the America Cup the *Columbia* beat the *Shamrock* by half-a-mile.

London, 17th October.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT:  
THE ATTITUDE OF THE  
OPPOSITION.

Parliament has been opened. The Opposition in both Houses, while deploring the war and criticising Mr. Chamberlain's negotiations, agreed that the ultimatum sent to Great Britain by the Transvaal left the Government no option, and they promised the Government their hearty support.

THE REAL CASUS BELLI.

Lord Salisbury, referring to the future, declared that we must insist upon England being the Sovereign Power in South Africa.

DUNDEE EXPECTING ASSAULT.

Non-combatants have evacuated Dundee.

RUMOURS.

It is reported that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking with heavy loss, and that the Free State Boers are entrenching the passes of the Drakensberg mountains.

London, 18th October.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

The message from the Queen to the House of Commons announces that it is decided to embody the militia and call out the militia reserves.



MR. DILLON'S ANTI-WAR  
AMENDMENT.

Mr. Dillon moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech to the effect that the war was a violation of the Convention of 1884, and asked for arbitration on the basis of the Hague Conference proposals. The amendment was rejected by 322 votes against 54. Most of the Liberals, including the Leaders, voted with the Government.

RISING OF BLACKS IN SOUTH  
AFRICA.

The Basutos have risen against the Orange Free State.

## THE AMERICA CUP.

The *Shamrock* yesterday (Tuesday) in the second race broke her top-mast and abandoned the race.

London, 19th October.

## DOUBTFUL NEWS.

The news from Mafeking is doubtful and disjointed. The latest information is to the effect that the Boers were repulsed with heavy loss, but afterwards began bombarding with Krupp guns.

THE OBJECT OF THE BOER FORCE  
IN NATAL.

There has been a general advance of the Boers, who are apparently endeavouring to envelop Ladysmith where there have been hitherto only outpost skirmishes.

PUTTING THE MOBILISATION  
SCHEME IN PRACTICE.

Calling out the Militia has caused surprise. The authorities applied for the employment of 133,000 men to replenish denuded garrisons.

## READY, AYE READY.

The Reservists have responded splendidly to the call, over 92 per cent having answered the summons.

## THE SINEWS.

The War credit amounts to ten millions sterling.

THE KHALIFA TO BE CRUSHED  
AGAIN.

The expedition against the Khalifa numbers 9,000 men.

London, 20th October, 7 p.m.

## A DEFEAT OF THE BOERS.

The British troops have stormed the position threatening Glencoe, and the Boers are retreating.

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.  
RESULT.

London, 20th October.

The *Columbia* has won the third race by five minutes, thus securing the America Cup.

London, 20th October.

THE DEFEAT OF THE BOERS IN  
NATAL.

4,000 Boers attacked Glencoe Camp yesterday at daylight, shelling the position from the heights. After a hard fight the British troops captured the almost inaccessible position and took five guns. General Symons was severely wounded. The British losses were heavy.

## THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The House of Commons has adopted the War Vote.

THE Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Monday, 16th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 15th.*—Glass rising rapidly over N. China. A gale from N.W. sets in over the Gulf of Pechili. Two depressions: the one to the N. of Yezo and the other to the S. of Japan, moving away eastwards on the Pacific. *State on the morning of the 16th.*—Barometer rapidly rising at Shanghai. Strong N.W. breeze. Fine and cold weather. —Tuesday, 17th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 16th.*—The depression rapidly passes over the S. coast of Japan; moving N.E. wards with increasing intensity (barometer 29.13 at Tokio), and is followed with a violent W. gale. Fine weather at Shanghai. Monsoon setting in in the S. *State on the morning of the 17th.*—Pressures much over mean and glass still rising at Shanghai. Overcast, but fine weather. —Wednesday, 18th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 17th.*—Pressure becoming very high to the N.W. of Lake Baikal. Gradient inclining from the continent towards the sea along the whole coast. Overcast weather with a little rain at Shanghai. —*State on the morning of the 18th.*—Overcast and mild weather. Glass remaining above the average. —Thursday 19th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 18th.*—The depression that has passed to the N. of Yezo has caused a storm over Saghalien Island. The system of high pressures travels towards Eastern Siberia. Normal monsoon in the Channel. Rainy weather at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 19th.*—Weather remaining rainy with falling glass. Light changeable winds. —Friday, 20th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 19th.*—A depression lying to the E. of Luzon seems to travel W. or W.N.W. wards. Barometer falling in Formosa and Japan; it rises over China in the evening. Gloomy and rainy weather at Shanghai. —*State on the morning of the 20th.*—Fine weather with rapidly rising glass. —Saturday, 21st October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 20th.*—Glass rising in China and falling in Japan. The reported typhoon passes to the S. of Luzon, travelling towards the China Sea. Fine weather at Shanghai. *State on the morning of the 21st.*—Pressure above the average. Calm, overcast, but fine weather. Sunday, 22nd October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 21st.*—Very high pressures over Siberia to the N.W. of Lake Baikal. Deep depression to the E. of Saghalien. The depression in the China Sea remains to the S. of the 15th parallel. Showers at Shanghai in the afternoon. *State on the morning of the 22nd.*—Overcast, calm, and mild weather. Glass above the mean but falling rather fast. Signs of a depression forming near Chungking.

## READINGS FOR THE WEEK

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

| 1899. |       |              |       |       |            |       |
|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
|       | Fahr. | Thermometer. |       |       | Rainfall   |       |
|       |       | Min.         | Max.  |       | in inches. |       |
| Oct.  | 16    | .....        | 44°·2 | ..... | 56°·6      | ..... |
| "     | 17    | .....        | 45°·8 | ..... | 61°·0      | 0.02  |
| "     | 18    | .....        | 55°·3 | ..... | 64°·1      | 0.08  |
| "     | 19    | .....        | 59°·0 | ..... | 62°·2      | 0.25  |
| "     | 20    | .....        | 57°·0 | ..... | 68°·0      | ..... |
| "     | 21    | .....        | 56°·0 | ..... | 63°·0      | ..... |
| "     | 22    | .....        | 58°·0 | ..... | 62°·7      | 0.99  |
| 1898. |       |              |       |       |            |       |
|       |       |              | Min.  |       | Max.       |       |
| Oct.  | 16    | .....        | 59°·3 | ..... | 76°·1      | ..... |
| "     | 17    | .....        | 60°·8 | ..... | 73°·8      | ..... |
| "     | 18    | .....        | 63°·8 | ..... | 75°·0      | ..... |
| "     | 19    | .....        | 67°·5 | ..... | 74°·0      | 0.01  |
| "     | 20    | .....        | 67°·2 | ..... | 77°·3      | ..... |
| "     | 21    | .....        | 64°·8 | ..... | 76°·0      | ..... |
| "     | 22    | .....        | 60°·8 | ..... | 76°·0      | ..... |

We have the pleasure of recording a very graceful act that has been done by H.M. the German Emperor, who has conferred on Mr. Joseph Welch, who, as Acting Chairman of the Municipal Council, received the *Illis* memorial on the 21st of November last from the hands of Dr. Stuebel, the order of the Red Eagle. The order was presented to Mr. Welch on Friday evening at the German Consulate-General by H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, and Mr. Welch had the honour subsequently of dining with his Royal Highness.

Mr. J. T. HAMILTON, General Manager of the Equitable, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday evening by the *Kobe Maru*.

THE U.S.S. *Monowey* left for the Yangtze with the Hon. H. E. Conger on board on Saturday, soon after noon. She passed North Tree beacon yesterday morning.

AMONG the passengers arriving by the N.D.L. *Bayern* on Saturday morning was Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., accompanied by his wife and daughter. He also brings with him Mr. Jack, for many years the Government Geologist of Queensland, and his staff.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. P. A. W. Ottomeier at the age of 51, will be read with very general regret. Mr. Ottomeier was a general favourite and deservedly so in the English and German communities here, and what makes his premature loss more sad is that his death was largely due to business troubles for which he was not himself responsible. He came to Canton originally in 1870/71 to the firm of Siemssen & Co. and was transferred to Shanghai some seven years afterwards. Subsequently he joined the late Mr. C. A. L. Dunn in business, and afterwards the late Mr. H. Sylva. He leaves one son about 15 years old, who is now in Berlin. The remains were interred on Saturday afternoon in the New Cemetery, in the presence of close on three hundred of the deceased's numerous friends of various nationalities. The coffin was borne on a Mitholoong ladder truck, which was draped and literally covered with wreaths, deceased having been a fireman and held the rank of district engineer of the English Settlement, and was drawn by four members of the Mitholoong, and four of the *Deluge* companies. Owing to a number of the volunteer firemen having to take part in the rowing matches, which could not be put off, the muster of the several brigades suffered. At 2.20 o'clock the cortege left deceased's residence, No. 8, Souchow Road, headed by the Municipal band. Behind the coffin marched the firemen under Mr. L. Moore, Chief Engineer, and Mr. J. Gaillard, District Engineer of the French Concession. Many of our leading citizens followed on foot and a string of carriages brought up the rear, which as the procession passed through the Settlement *via* the Bund, Nanking Road, and on to the Bubbling Well Road, gradually grew until approaching the cemetery gates over forty vehicles had collected. Besides these many riches also conveying friends to the final scene had fallen into line. The service was held in the Mortuary Chapel—which was crowded—by Pastor Hackmann, and a large majority of those assembled were compelled to wait outside in the cemetery. The chapel service over, the coffin headed by the Pastor was borne to the grave by ten pall-bearers and with the Rev. Mr. Hackmann reading the remainder of the Lutheran Service it was lowered to its last resting-place. The following gentlemen were the pall-bearers:—Messrs. J. Moore, F. Ruckel, A. W. Sharples, G. Bidwell, A. Koff, W. G. B. A. Clarke, J. W. Mielenhau.

Brodersen, and H. Sillem. Among those who were present at the graveside were Herr von Witzleben, on behalf of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, Dr. Knappe, German Consul-General, and other members of the Consulate, Captain Müller of S. M. S. *Deutschland*, Captain Gülich of the *Kaiserin Augusta* and Captain Lans of the *Ilitis*, a large gathering of the Masonic fraternity, and many of the heads of the leading European and Chinese mercantile firms. There were also a number of ladies present.

THE news received here by wire from Chefoo that Mr. Arthur Andersen had died there on Monday morning of dysentery came as a really terrible shock to all who knew him personally or knew of him. No man in China had a higher or more perfect character, or was more liked and respected than he was. He came out originally over a quarter of a century ago to the old firm of Adamson, Bell & Co., in which his elder brother John was a partner, and he married a sister of Mrs. Bell, now Mrs. E. J. Hogg. He lived many years in Shanghai where he was well known on the cricket field, and subsequently joined the firm of Dodwell, Cadell & Co. in Hongkong. He recently left Hongkong to join the firm of Cornabé, Bedford & Co. at Chefoo. He leaves a widow, to whom he was most tenderly devoted, and two daughters, and to them his loss will be irreparable. It is most touching to know that his own illness was increased by his devotion to his wife, and to one of his daughters who has herself been a sufferer from dysentery.

News was received here on Friday of the death at Tientsin on Thursday of Mr. Herbert G. Phipps, for many years in business at Foochow, but lately a bill broker at the northern port. The death of Mr. Phipps must have been somewhat sudden, as he was at work in his usual health a week ago.

We noticed briefly on Thursday the death at Paris on the 26th of August last of M. Septime Auguste Vignier, who vacated the post of harbour-master at Shanghai in 1875, and was made Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang. M. Vignier, if we remember right, introduced the system of telegraphing Chinese characters by numbers. He did a great deal of useful work in Shanghai in the way of harbour surveying, the organisation of the pilotage service, and the institution of quarantine rules. He was formerly an officer in the French navy, and was decorated with the military medal. He was an officer of the Academy, and Knight of the Royal Order of the Dannebrog. He was 62 years of age at his death.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Empress of Germany's birthday, the flag-staff of the German Consulate, and the various men-of-war in harbour were decorated with bunting. In the morning a special service was held at the Union Church by Pastor Hackmann who took his text from the 1st Cor., ch. XII, vs. 12-20. The anthem "Lobe den Herren, den mächtigen König der Ehren" was sung. H. R. H. Prince Henry held a church parade at which some 150 men from S. M. ships *Kaiserin Augusta* and *Ilitis* assembled under Captains Gülich and Lans and officers. Dr. Knappe, the Consul-General, and staff were present, as well as a large number of civilians. At noon a royal salute was fired from the *Kaiserin Augusta*.

From the supplement of the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 16th instant, we learn that the *Deutschland*, with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, and the *Kaiserin Augusta* leave Tsingtao on Thursday for Shanghai. The former vessel leaves here for Hongkong at the beginning of November. The *Irene* goes shortly to Japan, whilst the *Gefion* remains as guard-ship at Kiaochow. —The week has been one of entertaining. On the 7th, the Japanese Admiral Katake;

on the 9th, General Subotitsch, Governor of Port Arthur; and on the 11th, Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived and were feasted. —The Governor's residence narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the 12th instant. A dinner had been given to Admiral Seymour, and after the departure of the guests, when the occupants were retiring to bed, a loud crash was heard which proved to be the collapse of a kerosene lamp in the billiard room through the drawing of the hook in the ceiling. But for the prompt action of the servants and soldiery the building, which is entirely of wood, would have in a few minutes been in ashes. —The Germans are evidently quite elated with the strides made by the newly enrolled Chinese regiment. The men have quite a smart appearance in their uniforms and show great aptitude at drill. The one obstacle is the compulsory weekly bath and daily wash. Such is all Greek to the Northerner. Instruction is given in Chinese, but the words of command are German. —It is regretted that the N.Y.K. have left Kiaochow out in the cold as regards their new service between Tientsin, Chefoo, and Weihaiwei. —A proposal has been made to erect a monument over the grave of the late Dr. Ernst Faber. —The new hospital is finished. Six soldiers have recently died of dysentery and much sickness has prevailed of late. —After a deal of trouble the Railway Syndicate have come to an understanding with the native landowners agreeing to pay \$30 per moto. —The first German marriage in the Colony took place on the 4th instant, the parties being Mr. Basse and Miss Strauch. The Governor was present at the function and H. R. H. was represented by Adjutant von Witzleben.

WEDNESDAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that the High Court (convened for the trial of M. Déroulède and his friends) had recommenced its sittings, but the accused still took refuge in silence. —In Africa, the Boers are investing Kimberley (on the West of the Orange Free State), where Mr. Cecil Rhodes is shut up. The Boers have cut the telegraphs and the railways, which makes communication impossible.

THURSDAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that news has reached M. Decrais, the French Minister of the Colonies, that Lieut. Meynier was only wounded by the fire from the outlawed Voulet-Chanoine expedition, and is recovering. —Mr. Van Aalst, from Peking, Imperial Postal Secretary, goes to Hankow. —M. de Bezaure, French Consul-General, left Shanghai on Tuesday evening for some days. —The M.M.S. *Tonkin*, which returns to Japan to take the place of the disabled *Sydney*, will dock at Nagasaki, on her way over, and will then steam direct to Yokohama. On her return she will stop at Kobe and then come direct to Shanghai. —M. Gayat, Vice-Consul at Shanghai, is to arrive by the next French mail. —The death is announced at Shanghai of Père Edouard Bichon.

FRIDAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that it is officially announced that the outlawed officers Voulet and Chanoine in the French Soudan have been shot by their own troops. —At the election of officers of the French Company of Volunteers, Messrs. R. Tillot and M. P. Briol were elected captain and lieutenant respectively, in succession to Messrs. St. Cyr Penot and J. C. Ppuy. M. Bottu was elected paymaster with the rank of sub-lieutenant.

SATURDAY'S *Echo de Chine* mentions that the order of the Red Eagle has been also conferred by the German Emperor on Messrs. Arnhold, Korff, and Galles, while Mr. Seitz has been decorated with the order of the Crown. —The *Echo* learns that the Americans have suffered a serious defeat in the Philippines, but the news was prevented reaching Hongkong. Some hundreds of U.S. soldiers were made

prisoners and the Filipinos had captured an American gun-boat. The *Echo* adds: "We give this news with all reserve, but we have serious reasons to believe that we shall have to confirm it shortly."

TO-DAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that it hears, but can hardly believe the report, that M. Warocqué, a former member of the Belgian parliament who came out lately to China on business, has died suddenly, it is supposed at Peking. It is stated that M. Cartier, the Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, has sent down the news by wire.

THE *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 21st inst., in alluding to the establishment of a school in Paoiatingfu for the studying of the Japanese language which already boasts of forty pupils, remarks that the leading Powers in China introduce schools in the country for the studying of their respective languages and look upon such as levers for future greater opportunities, and laments the fact that whilst Russia has recently started a school in Peking the German officials at the capital are apparently still neglecting to follow suit.

DUNDEE, which appears to be expecting an attack from the Boers, is in the north of Natal, about 40 miles north-east of Ladysmith. The Drakensberg Range of mountains divides north-west Natal from the Orange Free State.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Sir William Penn Symonds, K.C.B., who has been severely wounded at Glencoe, is fifty-six years of age, and first saw active service in South Africa from 1877 to 1879. He afterwards fought in Burma, and also took part in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90, and the Waziristan Expedition, 1894-5. More recently still he commanded the 1st Division of the Tirah Field Force in the fighting on the North-west Frontier of India in 1897. He has been twice mentioned in despatches.

Mrs. Crompton is again preparing to provide amusement for our long evenings, and his first ballad concert is to take place on Friday next at 5.30 p.m., and we expect to hear some new as well as old singers—not old in years, of course. Among the vocalists that will be heard are Mrs. Lumphier, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Crompton, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Lunning, Miss Milley, Mr. Hagberg, Mr. Craven, and Mr. Lewis, while Miss Bolbin will recite, and the Town Band and Orchestra will provide the instrumental music.

ON Wednesday the first of the two powerful steam dredgers constructed by Messrs. W. Simons & Co., Ltd., of Renfrew, Scotland, for the Chinese Eastern Railway, left Shanghai for Talienwan. This boat, the *Perot*, will commence dredging operations there at once, and when, in a short time, her sister-ship the *Ftlori* is ready, she will leave on the same errand. Both these fine vessels are of the latest type of dredgers and have a proved lifting power of 600 cubic metres per hour. They are each fitted with an endless chain of buckets, a sand suction pump, and shore discharging apparatus, and can steam at eight knots an hour. They are to be used in the harbour building operations now going on in Victoria Bay. Mr. E. Soper, the representative in this country of the builders, has left for Talienwan, to hand the vessels over to Mr. Sacharoff, the Chief Constructor there.

FOR the information of those of our readers unacquainted with the terms and conditions under which the race for the America cup is sailed we publish the following:—The best three of five races over an ocean course. Time limit  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Races to be alternate; course commencing fifteen miles to windward or leeward and back, and the other a triangular course of ten miles to each side.

THE Minima Sailing Club held its first pic-nic on the 15th instant at the Pagoda





late wheat and other crops there. The grub is a blackish-coloured worm of nearly an inch in length—in some instances over an inch long—and the rapid rate at which this pest devours the young sprouts of the growing wheat and then passes on to the next field is said to be marvellous. The long drought is given as the cause of the pest and it is stated that a good fall of rain would kill the grub and, perhaps, enable the crops to re-sprout. Should this occur, a famine in that part of Shantung would then be happily averted.

Owing to the unusual drought in Peking, writes our native correspondent, and as an ordinary measure of precaution against fires, the Imperial Board of Astronomy recently recommended that each *amen* in the capital should increase the water *kongs* in front of their gates to double the usual number, in order to have plenty of water when required. These precautionary measures were at once made the subject of a rumour in the public tea-shops of Peking that the Board of Astronomy—which is generally credited to possess the gift of prophecy—had calculated that there would be 108 fires in the capital and that many of these conflagrations would be the work of political incendiaries. It is further stated that two unknown men found talking of this rumour in a tea-shop and who had also been heard to declare that one of the largest of these fires would be in the Empress Dowager's Palace, were at once seized upon and dragged to prison. The law against spreading political rumours is decapitation or banishment, but it is not known as yet what punishment these men will get.

On Saturday night (14th), says the *Hu-pao*, the family of the Empress Dowager's recent envoy to Japan, Liu Hsió-hsin, who, by the way, have made Shanghai their home, received a telegram from Peking to the effect that Liu had been commanded by Imperial decree to place himself under the orders of Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung of Wuchang who was to give him some post under him. In reference to this it will be remembered that, on Liu's return recently from Japan, he delayed so long in Shanghai that an Imperial decree had to be issued commanding Viceroy Liu to look to it that the secret envoy made no more delay in going up to Peking to report on his mission. Of course everyone foresaw disgrace in store for Liu, but as it has happened otherwise rumour is again busy in saying that Liu was on the one hand saved by Mr. Yano, the Japanese Minister in Peking, who personally called at the Tsungli Yamén to speak in Liu's favour, and on the other hand by the favourite eunuch of the Empress Dowager whose good word had been obtained by means of costly presents.

It is reported in mandarin circles that one of the many demands of the French with reference to the "lease" of Kuang-chow Bay or *wan*, is that for the large and populous island of Nao-tao, whose inhabitants are mostly daring, deep-sea fishermen, and hardy mariners who navigate their junks even as far as Borneo, Sumatra and the Straits. They would make a splendid auxiliary force to the French if given over to the latter. It is for this reason and because Nao-tao is considered the key of the route between the three prefectures of Leichow, Kiungchou (Hainan island), and Lienchou that the Chinese Government is determined not to give way to the French on this point, while it is obvious to any one that should Nao-tao be in the hands of an active and powerful Sea Power, Kuangchou Bay and its dependencies would be quite at its mercy. As Marshal Su has been personally commanded by the Empress Dowager not to give in on the Nao-tao island question and the French are just as determined in trying to get possession of the place, the only feasible way to settle the matter would be for the Chinese

Government to give an undertaking, à la Chusan Archipelago, not to part with the island to any other Power but France, if the question of surrendering the place by China should ever come on the *tapis*. It is believed that Marshal Su will suggest this during his conference with the French at Kuangchouwan.

A WUCHANG dispatch states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has received a petition from the district magistrate of Lich'uan, belonging to the prefecture of Shihnanfu, reporting the arrest by him of three men caught while spreading rumours of the poisoning of wells and mountain streams by Christians, with the object of exciting the mob to attack the latter. The prisoners are alleged to have further confessed that they were followers of the Szechuan rebel, Yü Man-tze, compelled to take refuge in Hupeh owing to the strict search of the Szechuan officials after all who had helped Yü Man-tze in the riots and disturbances of the past eighteen months; that they belonged to a large and powerful fraternity; and that their object in spreading such rumours was to excite the mobs to riot which, if successful, would then be made into a *bona fide* rebellion, leading to the wholesale pillage of Lich'uan, and other wealthy towns in Shihnanfu prefecture. This last is explained by the fact that Shihnanfu is the richest prefecture of Hupeh province, the region round about being famous for its local produce of opium, hemp, and varnish. It is noteworthy that of ten or eleven insurrections in Hupeh province during the past 100 years, seven were begun in Shihnanfu,—not by the inhabitants themselves, but by the desperate elements of other provinces or prefectures.

Writing on the recent disturbances at Taichow and with reference to the summary executions of Ying Wan-tò and his brother, Ying Wan-lin, a licentiate who had all along been employed in Hangchow and had nothing whatever to do with the riots and who had but just returned home only two days when seized and led out to execution, the *Universal Gazette* states that it would now appear that the R. C. mission and converts now deny all responsibility for the deaths of the two men. The R. C. declare that the Ying brothers were executed for rebellion by the Governor himself and not for burning down the R. C. mission chapels and destroying converts' property, and on these grounds have demanded from the Chékiang Government the some of Tls 120,000 as compensation for their losses. On the other hand, continues this paper, the Protestant Missionaries claim the Ying brothers as their converts who being innocent had been done to death, and through the British Consul at Ningpo have also demanded an indemnity of Tls 100,000 from the Government. In consequence of this state of affairs the mandarins of Taichow prefecture are in a quandary. The Ningpo Taotai Li has already been superseded in his capacity of Taotai of the Ningpo, Shaohsing, and Taichow Intendancy, the Taichow prefect has also received notice to quit, as also the Brigadier General who had the Ying brothers executed, and other officials who will also have to bear their responsibility are expecting to receive dispatches from Hangchow at any moment. The officials at Taichow appear to have got themselves into a difficult fix.

The *Universal Gazette* reports the arrival here from Peking of the well-known philanthropist, H.E. Li Ching-yung, whose munificent gifts to charity and famine relief to the amount of nearly half a million taels within the last ten years obtained for him the favourable recognition of the Throne in the shape of the brevet premier button, the rank of a Metropolitan officer of the 3rd grade, which is equivalent to the rank of a provincial Governor, and the post of High

Commissioner of Mines for Szechuan province. H.E. Li is on his way to his new post, and the *Universal Gazette* further publishes a new decree of the Empress Dowager giving him special power with reference to the development of copper mines in Szechuan, which we translate as follows:—

"Li Ching-yung, an officer of the brevet premier button and a Metropolitan officer of the 3rd grade, is hereby commanded to go to Szechuan to develop the copper mines there. Should he meet with favourable opportunities in this connection he is granted permission to report conjointly with the Viceroy, K'uei Chün, to the Throne. As to the suggestion of getting proprietors and workers of copper mines, present and future, to contribute royalties to the Central Government, should it happen that there be any one who should contribute Tls. 10,000 and above, the said Li Ching-yung is hereby empowered to report the matter in his own name to the Throne and ask for the Imperial reward on behalf of such contributors." H.E. Li will probably start for his post some time early next month. It may be interesting to note that H.E. Li Sheng-tu, formerly Censor of the Kiangnan Circuit and now Minister to Japan, is the eldest son of the subject of this paragraph.

The men who were tried at the Mixed Court, Hankow, for attempting piracy on board of the steamer *Poyang*, and found guilty, have been handed over to the Chinese authorities by whom it is expected they will be decapitated.

The German men-of-war *Deutschland* and *Kaiserin Augusta* arrived at Woosung on Thursday from Kiaochow. H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia who was on board of the former came to Shanghai in the N. D. L. tender *Bremen*. The *Kaiserin Augusta* crossed the bar and moored abreast of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co.'s Cosmopolitan Dock.

H. M. S. *Alacrity*, with Vice-Admiral Seymour, left for the Yangtze on Wednesday morning, and the *Iphigenia* shifted from the French mail buoy to the naval buoy.

H.M.S. *Algerine* hoisted her homeward-bound pennant on Friday.

The German gun-boat *Itlis* arrived here on Thursday from the Yangtze.

The German cruiser *Hansa* is expected at Woosung this week, and the *Heitha* is also due there about the same time.

The Norwegian steamer *Dagmar* came out of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co.'s Old Dock on Tuesday morning and the Norwegian steamer *Ragnar* took her place on the blocks in the afternoon.

The Norwegian steamer *Dagmar* was on Friday transferred to the German flag.

MESSRS. FEARON, Daniel and Co., the agents, inform us that the T. K. K. S. *America Maru* arrived at San Francisco on the 9th instant and sailed again on the 14th idem, but that owing to her late departure she will not call at Shanghai, but will proceed direct from Nagasaki to Hong-kong.

We have received No. 1 of Vol. XXIV of the *China Review*, which has put on a new cover, though internally it is unchanged. This is a very interesting number, Mr. E. H. Parker being the mainstay of it as usual. *Laborum* on page 42 should, we take it, be *labarum*.

We have also received a book of excellent stories by John Arthur Barry, in Duckworth's Colonial Library, *Against the Tides of Fate*, which those who are going up country will find an entertaining companion. It is published by Duckworth & Co., London, in paper, 8vo., 331 pp., at 2/6, cloth 3/6.

Also an interesting 8vo. pamphlet of 39 pages, in paper, *The Production of Tin*, by Henry Louis, with a map showing the principal tin-fields of the world. It is

published at London by *The Mining Journal, Railway, and Commercial Gazette*, for whom it was written, at 3/-

THE October number of the *Western China Missionary News* issued from Chungking is the ninth of that interesting budget from the far West. It has not yet attained to the dignity of print, but is produced by means of a "graph." The person responsible for the caligraphy has a very clear style, and in every way it is a creditable production. The circulation is now 150 copies monthly, but we are not surprised to learn that at present it does not pay its way. Two serious outrages reported in its pages illustrate the dangers which the up-country missionaries are constantly facing. In Chungking a revival of "child-stealing" rumours caused the mission premises to be attacked and seriously damaged, whilst the missionary had to take flight. The officials seem to have acted better than they sometimes do, and the consequence was that some 21 prisoners were taken, joiners were sent to repair the damage, Tls. 100 were paid for personal and native losses, and a little later there was a "feast" provided by the *hsien*. The Chungking notes relate the circumstances of the attack upon Mr. A. Warburton, of the Friends' Mission, in the Tungchuan prefecture. Whilst itinerating he was attacked by an angry crowd, first of all driven from a temple, then from an inn, and finally compelled to run for his life. He was stoned and beaten, besides receiving a serious sword-cut on the back of the head. He at last escaped in a boat. The Consul has taken the matter up, and the punishment of the offenders has been demanded.

THE steamer *Kiangpak*, which some time ago collided with a German steamer off the Lamocks sustaining heavy damage to her bows, arrived from Hongkong on Wednesday, and proceeded to Messrs S. C. Farnham & Co's Tungkadoo Dock on Thursday for repairs.

THE U.S.M.S. *Gaelic* arrived at San Francisco on the 15th instant.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday at 7 a.m.

THE U.S.M.S. *Coptic* arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on Wednesday and may be expected to reach here on the 25th instant.

We have duly received the October issue of the *Chinese Illustrated News*, published in Shanghai by the Chinese Tract Society.

We have duly received the October issue of the *Wan Kwok Kung Pao*, *A Review of the Times*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Young J. Allen, and published by the Diffusion Society. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a photograph of Mrs. Archibald Little.

THE take the following note from the "Editorial Comment" in the *Chinese Recorder*:-

We have previously adverted to the growing enterprise of commercial agents and others in all parts of the globe, who are deeply interested in the postal addresses of missionaries to the extent of sending them circulars on all varieties of topics. The latest instance of this which has come under our notice is worthy of "distinguished mention." The Tasmanian branch of the great London gambling establishment known as "Tattersall's," has recently sent envelopes to unmarried missionary ladies in the interior of China, enclosing five blank applications (of attractively assorted colours) for "Shares in your Monster Special Cash Prize Consultation" on various sorts of "Cups," which appear to be nearly sixty in number, and apparently of untold value. The untutored reader wonders what a "Consultation" may be, and is relieved to know that it is nothing objectionable, as a special paragraph of the descriptive leaflet "begs to call special attention" to their extra clauses made in pursuance of the Acts for "the Suppression of Public Betting

and Gaming." The language is too technical for us to follow with assurance, but we are gratified to know that it is the invariable rule to have "the marbles checked and placed in their respective barrels under the supervision of the government, members of the Press, and the public; the keys being then sealed by those present." We find it difficult to imagine how greater security could well be given. In other portions of the world "the government" alone is in the habit of performing official acts, but in Tasmania it takes in "the Press and public" also, and how Democracy could farther go we fail to see. If a "Consultation" held with "marbles" in sealed barrels under the auspices of "the government, members of the Press, and the public" does not appeal to the pocket-books of single missionary ladies in China, what would—"let us in the spirit of love inquire?"

THE following note is from the *Foochow Echo* of the 30th ultimo:-

Amongst the extracts we publish to-day will be found the translation of "Imperial Decrees" from the *N.-C. Daily News*. We have not heard much of what was being done in the way of obtaining redress for the sufferings of some of our missionaries and their converts at Kienningfu as far back as June last, but it is evident that Mr. Consul Playfair, although exercising the patience necessary in dealing with Chinese, has been firm. Under the heading "Denunciation of Fukien Officials" it will be seen that the Viceroy has taken his part in proving to prefects, magistrates and military officers that they cannot neglect their duty with impunity. There is yet however, we understand, a good deal to be done before Mr. Consul Playfair is satisfied; but as all that is required is now thoroughly understood, we hope before long to announce that a settlement has been come to—a settlement that will ensure our missionaries from trouble in the future at Kienningfu.

THE following note is from the *Foochow Echo* of the 7th inst.:-

"One of the events of the week has been the landing of the Subscription Griffin ponies for our Winter Race Meeting. They arrived on Monday last, having been brought down in the s.s. *Sarpedon*, and reached us in good order and condition. Judging from appearances they are a very fair lot and it says a good deal for them that each subscriber is so far well pleased with his property. Of their racing capabilities we shall know more later on."

THE following notes are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 14th:-

Following our notice last week of the settlement made by H.B.M. Consul with the Chinese Authorities regarding the last Kienning riots, we have now to record that the trial of the murderers took place in the prefect's *yamen* on Tuesday last, Mr. Mackinnon, representing H.B.M. Consul, and the Rev. L. Lloyd, representing the Church Missionary Society, being present.

The two prisoners had made a full confession which having been written out, was read to each of them separately in Court.

They acknowledged the correctness of this recorded statement, and, as is usual in such cases, begged that they might be leniently dealt with.

The substance of the confession made was as follows, the first and principal criminal, Tiong Mwoi-kiang, said, I am a native of Kienning city and an assistant *tipao*. On the day of the riot I was in an opium shop smoking, when I heard that the Foreign hospital was being pulled down. I at once proceeded to the spot and with others seized two men, who were climbing out of a water vat, beat them and pushed them into a cesspool.

On their escape from the pit we seized and bound them, and then stoned them to death. I hit one—a Foochow man—on

the head. I then returned to the city and with three others caught a man just going into the Hospital, we searched him and found eight dollars on his person. We then dragged him outside the city gate and beat him to death and threw his body into the river.

The second prisoner Ü King-seng was a boatman and a native of Kiangsi province. His confession was much shorter. He stated that, as there was some doubt whether the man mentioned above was really dead, he helped to drag his body into a boat and then stabbed him with a knife used to cut up their food.

Sentence was not given at the time of the trial, but no doubt will shortly be announced by the Viceroy.

The fire on Tuesday last was in the suburbs, about a mile from the river and to the left of the main street leading from the bridge to the city. It commenced at 3 p.m. and lasted until 9 p.m. Nearly 200 small native houses were destroyed. The houses were tenanted chiefly by manufacturers of Joss-paper and playing cards.

Mr. Consul Gracey left on Tuesday last per *Haitan*. We wish him a pleasant voyage to his native country, whither he has gone on short leave, and promise him a warm welcome on his return. During his absence Mr. Vice-Consul Wilbur T. Gracey takes charge of the U.S. Consulate.

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 14th instant.—There has been occasionally only 5 feet of water at Taku at high tides.—The entries for the Autumn Race Meeting had closed with 31 stables against 28 last year; entrance fees Tls. 2,255 against Tls. 2,365; 43 griffins and 27 old ponies against 26 and 29 respectively, last year.—The *P. & T. Times* says:-

A few days ago the *Kuowenpao* had a scathing article on official ignorance, and cited various illustrations. When Portugal notified her desire to have a representative at Peking for instance, the officials were taken aback, not knowing of any such country. Many of them, our contemporaries avers, hold the belief that the reason Western Powers are so desirous of obtaining land in China is due to their being tired of living in ships, and wanting some *terra firma* to locate on. In the same way they share with the masses the belief that the real object of the Missionaries is to obtain black eyes for their nationals at home, who are condemned to the disfigurement of yellow and green eyes, and covet the inky darkness of Chinese optics. It seems hardly credible that such childish ignorance can exist in China's official classes, but it is a fact that it does so exist in a great many instances, and we cannot marvel if difficulties and dangers beset the path of foreign enterprise under the circumstances.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 19th inst.—The U.S. battleship *Oregon* arrived at Hongkong from Manila on the 10th.—The incoming English mail of the 29th ult. was 15 hours late in arriving at Brindisi, owing to delay in the Channel.—The new N.-D. L. S. *König Albert* left Bremen on the 4th inst. as appointed for Shanghai to inaugurate the fortnightly mail.—Mr. F. Sander, late of the firm of Sander, Wielor & Co., Hongkong, died at Hamburg on the 11th.—Mr. Jukes having retired, Mr. Douglas Jones has been appointed Agent in London of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and Mr. W. J. Saunders Secretary in Hongkong.—The M. M. S. *Sydney* experienced heavy weather after leaving Cape St. James and was considerably strained by the heavy seas. Her speed was reduced to 7½ knots and then two of the couplings of the tail shaft gave way. She spent 2½ days repairing in Hoihow and then came on slowly to Hongkong, which was reached on the 13th.—The *Chingco* reappeared at Singapore on the

5th instant.—Vice-Admiral Alexejoff has been appointed to the Russian Pacific command.—Mr. Basil R. H. Taylor has been appointed Assistant Harbour Master at Hongkong.—The German steamer *Heidelberg* was eleven days from Singapore to Hongkong.—The steamlane *On Lee* from Hongkong to Manila, which was picked up in distress by the steamer *Loosok*, and lost again, was brought safely into Hongkong by the steamer *Mongkut*, but her captain, Robinson, was washed overboard and lost.—The new blue-funnel liner *Machoon* arrived at Hongkong on the 16th.—The *Legaspi* had arrived at Manila, but had lost the two launches she had in tow.—The Siamese Government is about to connect Siam directly with Penang by telegraph. At present messages from Singapore to Bangkok have to pass through Saigon.—The Italian cruiser *Liguria*, relieving the *Marco Polo*, arrived at Colombo on the 6th inst.—The *Heidelberg* reports terrible weather between Singapore and Hongkong. Her steam and hand steering gear both broke down and she broached to, seas breaking over her whole length and burying her under water.—M. Lacroix was murdered at Hanoi by an Annamite on the 6th.—The Danish cruiser *Valkyrien*, under the command of Prince Waldemar, left Copenhagen on the 5th inst. for the Far East.—The American barque *Adolf Oberg*, from New York for Amoy, was caught in a typhoon on the 3rd and lost her rudder, topsail, and one man. She succeeded in getting into Hongkong with a jury rudder on the 17th.—The death is announced of Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, C. M. G., who served for 24 years in Hongkong as Colonial Surgeon, and was most popular in the colony. Ill health compelled his retirement two years ago. He was a contributor to the old *China Punch*.—Efforts are still being made to save the U. S. Cableship *Hooker*.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 12th, Kobe the 13th, and Nagasaki the 16th instant.—The *Japan Mail* says that the *Morgan City* was actually floated until her deck was awash, when a dispute arose between the Mitsu Bishi folk and the representatives of the owners, and the steamer was allowed to sink in deep water.—There were three foreigners in the train that fell into the Hoki-gawa in the typhoon of the 7th, and they have not been found.—A large number of people were killed in the same storm by high waves and inundations.—Many of the Japanese railway companies are adopting the short-sighted policy of selling their stocks of iron at the enhanced prices now ruling.—The fête given by the foreign residents of Kobe to the Japanese of Osaka and Kobe took place on the Recreation Ground at Kobe on the 10th with great success. There were over a thousand present.—The O. S. K. S. *Hokushu Maru* stranded on the 28th ultimo at the entrance to the port of Tamsui, and was in 6 feet of water at low tide.—The Government Iron Foundry at Fukuoka will commence a trial working early next year.—The British cruiser *Aurora* and the Italian cruisers *Elba* and *Etna* were at Nagasaki on the 13th.—Over 100 lives were lost and a very large amount of property by the waves that swept over Suzukawa, Taganoura, Odawara, Kamakura, and Kanazawa on the 7th instant.—The renewal of Russian activity in Corea is regarded with grave suspicion in Japan.—Branches of the U. S. Paper Trust are to be established in China and Japan.—It is not believed now that there were any foreigners in the train that fell into the Hoki-gawa.—What was almost a mutiny occurred on the *Tambu Maru* and was quelled by the foreign officers, a quartermaster being dismissed when the steamer reached Yokohama. He subsequently lodged a charge with the police, and all the officers were arrested and lodged in gaol.—It is reported that

Mr. Yano, the late Japanese Minister at Peking, is to be appointed diplomatic adviser to the Chinese Government.—The *Benedi* had terrific weather between Singapore and Nagasaki, having got into the centre of a typhoon.—We take the following telegram from the *Nagasaki Press*:—The sentence of death passed on Miller by the Yokohama Court has been confirmed by the Tokio Appeal Court, because of the murder of Nelson Ward. Otherwise, the sentence would have been commuted to imprisonment for life, the murder of the Japanese women Suze and Aki forming extenuating circumstances.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle*:—

Saigon, 7th October.

The French Chambers will probably be opened on the 3rd proximo.

The Budget Committee in the Chamber of Deputies has struck out by 13 to 5 votes the estimates for the French Embassy to the Vatican.

Tokio, 8th October.

It is reported that a British gunboat left Fusan for Masampo on the 6th inst., in compliance with an order from the Admiral.

London, 8th October.

It is rumoured that it is the intention of Russia to occupy Korgano in Corea as a link between Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

With regard to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Fleming in China, the headman of the district where the murder occurred has been arrested.

9th October.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh (the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in the Transvaal) considers that the Boers' failure to strike at the moment predicted has proved the salvation of the British position.

The British Cabinet is evidently awaiting the arrival of the British troops now on the way to South Africa before taking further steps.

Tokio, 11th October.

Baron Nishi Tokujiro has been appointed Minister to China in the place of Mr. Yano, who has been recalled.

[Baron Nishi was Minister to St. Petersburg for many years and has been repeatedly member of Japanese Cabinets, holding the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs. The last time he held office was in the last Matsugata Cabinet and he remained Minister during the Ito Administration.]

Seoul, 11th October.

The Minister for Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry has recommended to the Council of State the construction of a railway (*Keiben Tetsudo*) from Seoul to Wiju along the banks of the Yalu. The Council has endorsed the proposal and obtained the Imperial approval.

The Korean Government, it is said, is unable to afford the funds necessary for the work, and it is understood that the step has only been taken with a view to preventing the demand of any Foreign Power for a concession to construct the line.

Mr. Cho Pyeng-sik, the Minister for Justice, has been released from his office, and Mr. Ken Zai-ko has succeeded to the vacancy.

A TOKIO dispatch has a reference to the scheme of the Russian Government to form an Eastern Asiatic Steamship Company with a view to opening communication between Port Arthur, the Manchurian Railway, Vladivostok, and various other ports in the Far East. The service, it is stated, will shortly be opened between Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The gentleman who has been sent to Chemulpo to take charge of the branch to be opened there states that the new steamship company is very closely connected with the East China Railway Company, the two being practically one concern. The new steamship company has purchased the right of the Government subsidy from Sherve-

loff & Co., who will discontinue their steamship business after this year. Ten steamers, it is said, will be at first put on the line.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

IN its account of the storm at Yokohama on the 7th the *Japan Mail* says:—

"About half-past three the most serious incident of the storm occurred. The French mail steamer *Tonkin* was lying on the southern side of the pier instead of at the usual berth on the northern side. She was made fast with hemp cables fastened to iron stanchions on the pier, but the tremendous strain to which the wind subjected her caused the vessel to snap the stout steel bollards like carrots and she found herself adrift and at the mercy of the wind. Two anchors were put out, but these the liner dragged, and she commenced to drift sideways towards the southern breakwater. Her position was, indeed, very perilous, for no steam was up, as we believe some repairs were being effected to the machinery at the time. Fortunately she avoided collision with the sailing ship *Columbia*, and, though narrowly, with a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer; finally she bore down on the Hamburg America steamer *Serbia*. Fortunately, a line was here put out and the *Tonkin* was secured, but she was perilously close to the breakwater when brought up, and had the wind continued at its full force she might easily have been dashed to pieces in her helpless condition. As it is she suffered very little damage. Her condition appeared so serious to the master of the *John Sanderson*, who, being close by, was naturally in a better position to judge than watchers on shore, that he had taken steps to have his life boats out in case of the worst happening."

We learn that the *Serbia* fortunately had steam up, and was thus able to hold the *Tonkin* safely.

THERE is, says the *Japan Mail*, a remarkable consensus on the part of Japanese journals as to the probability that England's task in South Africa may create an opportunity in the Far East for other Powers to give free rein to their ambitions. Great Britain's function as the police-constable of the world thus receives another illustration. It must be confessed that guardianship of the peace is not prominent among the duties she performs in that capacity, but still the Far East, much as she has exploited it, seems to feel that her company is better than her room. That is satisfactory, as far as it goes. Perhaps, too, the Transvaal will not fill England's hands quite so full as our vernacular contemporaries imagine. It will not occupy the fleet at all, and ships are the important factor in Far-Eastern politics at present.

WE have received the *London and China Express* of the 8th and 15th ultimo.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce have passed a motion requesting the Government to construct a railway from Kunlong Ferry through Yunan and Szechuan.—A Kaffir team of footballers has arrived in England under the auspices of the Orange Free State Football Association.—M. S. A. Viguier, formerly harbour-master at Shanghai, has died at Paris at the age of 62.—Admiral Kane, who commanded the *Calliope* at Samoa in the great hurricane, has retired from the service.—Mr. R. N. Foster, accountant of the National Bank of China, Ltd., London, committed suicide on the 6th, while temporarily insane.—The P. & O. S. *China* is expected to come out of dock about the end of this year.—The lost pneumatic tunnel between St. Martin's-le-Grand and Euston Station has been found, and is to be used again for an electric service.—Capt. Percy M. Scott has been appointed to the command of the *Terrible*.—Bar silver was quoted 27½d.—There was a general rise of 5 per cent in tea.



## Miscellaneous Articles.

### BEFORE THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

17th Oct.

WHEN the Council fixed 4.30 p.m. as the time for to-day's special meeting, they can hardly have anticipated that it would be a long one; though the mere fact that they have to announce beforehand that they are divided among themselves as to the first resolution, should have warned them that they might expect a good deal of discussion. At the same time the choice of 4.30 must be commended as it enables a number of ratepayers to be present who could not come in the morning hours. It is a great misfortune, and one that happily rarely happens, that a Council should go to a meeting as divided as the present one is. On such a resolution as the first important one to be proposed this evening the ratepayers should have the guidance of a united Council. As to the second resolution, the letter that we print this morning from the Telephone Company shows that a settlement may still be arrived at without undue exertion; and it must, we think, be generally conceded that the Company have not been very generously treated. The third resolution is, of course, a compromise, and is probably the best that could be arrived at under the circumstances. We are inclined to hope that the meeting will decide to omit the line "upon completion of proposed new chapel."

### THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

18th Oct.

As a scene, the meeting in the new Drill Hall last evening was extremely effective, with a dais at one end on which were seated the Chairman, the Council, and the Secretaries, with the reporters at small tables at their feet, the ladies in the minstrels' gallery at the far end, and a mass of voters and other ratepayers in the centre. It is a really handsome hall, not merely a vast one, and the electric lighting was thoroughly efficient; but as a debating-room it is not good at present. Our speakers will have to be educated up to it; it is too large for most of those who may be relied on to address the public in Shanghai. With a possible exception now and then, the ladies in the gallery could have heard nothing.

The meeting was over so late that our comments this morning must be brief. The Council was unfortunate as a Council divided against itself must be; of its three resolutions it only carried one, and that was the permissive one. Those who were in favour of tramways have to take their beating, for they were beaten by a considerable majority. Mr. F. Ander-

son, the Chairman of the Council, made a long and exhaustive speech in favour of the first resolution, which he introduced as Chairman and supported as a ratepayer; no one spoke against tramways, though a number of questions of more or less interest were asked, some of them being hardly worthy of the importance of the subject. The questions were answered by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Prentice, and Mr. Kingsmill made a very neat answer to Dr. Ward Hall's plea for delay; but the majority of the ratepayers had evidently come to the Drill Hall to rescind their last year's decision, and though the argument was all on one side, the voting weight was on the other.

In bringing forward the second resolution, Mr. Anderson gave an explanation of the deadlock that had arisen between the Council and the C. and J. Telephone Company. Dr. Ward Hall spoke in his usual forcible manner against the Company. Mr. Kingsmill proposed the formation of a Co-operative Company that would provide a much better service for £100,000. Mr. Harrison, for the Company, explained that they had been handicapped from the first by the want of fixity of tenure, and may yet be relied on to give a satisfactory service if their tender is accepted. Mr. Oberg in a discursive speech moved an amendment which was understood to direct the Council to organise a Telephone Company in Shanghai, and he found a seconder in Mr. D. Brand. Mr. R. M. Campbell made a very amusing speech against the Telephone Company, and Mr. Wilkinson detailed at some length the negotiations that had gone on between the Company and the Council—the Company having in the first instance accepted the Council's conditions unconditionally. He proposed an amendment providing that the decision should be postponed until the answers to the questions taken home by Mr. Grewing were received from London. His amendment was lost, Mr. Oberg's amendment was lost by a very large majority, and the original motion of the Council was carried; but it seems, as far as could be gathered, that the Council are still not entirely precluded from coming to a settlement with the Company.

A large number of ratepayers left before the crematorium resolution was brought on, but in proposing it Mr. Anderson addressed nevertheless a fairly large audience. He made the extraordinary mistake of saying that the Council did not feel justified in deciding the question of permitting a Japanese service in the crematorium building, when they did decide the question by forbidding it. As soon as he had finished his speech, Mr. E. Davis rose and in a brief but forcible speech moved the following amendment:—

"Resolved, that the Council be and is hereby authorised to throw open to the use of all members of the Foreign community, irrespective of nationality or creed, the present mortuary chapel and crematorium in the Bubbling Well Cemetery."

Finding that the tone of the meeting was strongly in favour of the amendment, Mr. F. Anderson read a letter from the Rev. H. C. Hodges in which the Council were threatened that if any but Christian services were allowed in the crematorium building, neither he, Dr. Muirhead, nor Mr. Darwent would hold services there. The letter did not have the effect intended; and though Dr. Muirhead impressed his views on the meeting and was supported by Dr. Edkins, it was evident that there was a large majority opposed to intolerance in any form. Dr. Farnham announced that he had often preached in Buddhist temples, and that he did not sympathise with Mr. Hodges; and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott pointed out that it was a question of morality, and that neither morality nor religion could be satisfied by the money of the public generally being taken to construct a building which was then to be denied to any who were not Christians. A vote was taken at last, and the amendment of Mr. Davis was carried by a very large majority. Shanghai in rejecting tramways may lay itself open to the charge of conservatism; but it has heartily repudiated the charge of intolerance.

### AN ALL-BRITISH RAILWAY TO CHINA.

19th Oct.

THE nation which opened up China to the commerce of the world, and kept the door open so that all nations could follow and join in picking up the profits of the trade, cannot but feel a little chagrined at the first railway connecting China and the West being made by the nation whose commerce with China is limited to a single article, and which has always been sedulously on the look-out to annex the territory of China while posing as her best friend. As the paramount Power in Asia, as far as the wealth and population of our Empire there are concerned, the pioneer of railways in the world, and the opener of China, it should have been our task to do what Russia has nearly done; in saying which we do not depreciate for a moment the great work that Russia, with her limited resources, is doing. We envy her success and our envy shows that we appreciate it. It is with some satisfaction then that we find in the September issue of the *Nineteenth Century* an article by the well-known Engineer Mr. C. A. Moreing on "An All-British Railway to China," a

perfectly feasible scheme, of which a sketch-map is given.

Mr. Moreing does not disguise the danger to us from the great influence that Russia has acquired here, and he points out that the Siberian Railway is, among other things, "bringing the whole of Northern China within the influence, if not the actual grasp of Russia." He asks what we are to do. China will not reform herself and, "partly through geographical disadvantages, but more through Ministerial indifference, Great Britain no longer occupies the predominant and powerful position in the councils at Peking that she formerly held. A combination of three or more Powers might probably bring successful pressure to bear on China to induce her to set her house in order, but there appear to be no present likelihood of such a union, and meantime Russia's influence is being fast developed, and ours is on the wane."

Mr. Moreing's answer to this is that as Russia is strengthening her influence and recasting the map of Asia in her own interests by building a trunk line to China, we should do the same. We should carry a continuous line from the Mediterranean to the Yangtze, through Southern Asia, to counterbalance that traversing Siberia, and thus link up and develop the British zone in Asia. Part of this contemplated railway—in India—is already built, and it will not take long to extend the system to Burma. In the whole distance to be traversed there are no difficulties equal to those the Russians have encountered on their line. "The inherent point of difference between the two enterprises is that the Russian line will for the most part traverse her own dominions, as far, at least, as the Chinese frontier, while a proportion of the proposed British railway would run through regions where, though our influence may be paramount, the actual sovereignty vests in other hands. Nevertheless, it has for some time been apparent to those who have studied the political development of Arabia, Persia, and Baluchistan, to say nothing of Further India, that Great Britain is the future mistress of Southern Asia. No other European nation will ever be permitted to settle on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and the surest way of consolidating our rule in a region where no other Power but ours can be allowed to intrude, is to link up our scattered possessions and supply the quick means of communication that a railway from the Mediterranean to Mid-China would afford."

At thirty miles an hour, the Siberian railways will reduce the time of transit between London and Shanghai to about half what it is at present, and the first-class fare will be about £40, including food. Mails, passengers, and valuable cargo will undoubtedly adopt this route

when it is opened. This will be a serious blow to the P. & O. Co., and it is perhaps the expectation of this which prevents that Company from keeping up any serious competition with the rival mail lines to China. It is because it is a foreign railway that is threatening the vested interests of British steamship companies, that Mr. Moreing advocates the construction of a British line to subserve British needs and counterbalance the other, commercially and politically.

As a revival of the old Euphrates Valley project might interfere with French, German, Russian, or Turkish claims, it is proposed to start from Alexandria and proceed through the Isthmus of Sinai, Northern Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Baluchistan. It is only 2,400 miles from the Mediterranean to Kurrachee, which could be done in three days, as against the nine or ten days which a steamer requires; the political objections to this line are slight and would be easily surmounted, while the physical obstacles, except at the head of the Persian Gulf, are conspicuous by their absence. Indian lines would take the passenger on to Kunlong Ferry on the Chinese frontier, while surveys have shown the existence of practicable routes from Kunlong Ferry to the Upper Yangtze. Mr. Moreing says:—

Summarising the various section of the lines, we get:

|                                                              | Miles |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Alexandria to Gulf of Akabah (Egyptian) .....                | 250   |
| Akabah to Bussora and Koweit (Turkish and Independent) ..... | 1,000 |
| Koweit to the Perso-Baluch boundary (Persian) .....          | 700   |
| Persia to Kurrachee (Indian) .....                           | 520   |
| Kurrachee to Kunlong (Indian) .....                          | 2,800 |
| Kunlong to Shanghai (Chinese) .....                          | 1,600 |

Total..... 6,870  
of which 2,000 miles have been already built.

And so the conditions are far more favourable than they were for Russia in the case of the Siberian railway. The Egyptian Government is very favourable, as it must necessarily be to any project that promises to increase the importance of Alexandria, and bring in a new traffic to replace that which the Siberian railway will abstract from the Suez Canal. The project is completely approved of by the Amir of Jebel Shomer who is the real ruler of central Arabia, and by Mahomedan feeling generally. The Indian Government has carefully examined every route for a railway up to and even beyond the Persian border, and fully recognises the importance of improved communication between India and Persia. The Indian section of the line must be left to the Indian Government which has the latest surveys and the best technical advisers.

The grand objective point in China towards which we are striving is, of course, Shanghai, the great entrance port and

commercial mart of the Middle Kingdom and meeting place of the eastern and western bound steamship lines. It marks the approach to the Yangtze valley which is both politically and commercially our special sphere, and which also plays such a unique part in China's cosmography. From the Yangtze will range the future lines of communication which are to open up the Celestial Empire. Down the upper valley of the river itself we may expect to see the rich products of Szechuan brought oceanwards; from Hankow to Peking and from the northern bank of the river, opposite to Chinkiang, to Tientsin will run lines which will exploit northern China; while from Nanking *via* Soochow to Shanghai is to run a British line, destined to open up the rich and densely peopled alluvial tracts lying at the estuary. The Yangtze itself is an unrivalled waterway, pending the construction of the line which must some day be prolonged down its valley to Shanghai.

Mr. Moreing adds that the proposed railway will revolutionise the traffic with Australia, as it is only 3,500 miles from Madras to Perth. It will not be very long too, we hope, before there will be an unbroken line of rail from Calcutta to Singapore, which will make the latter the port of embarkation for Australia. It needs no argument to show how indispensable the proposed railway is if we are to keep our grip on Southern Asia; every year's delay gives more opportunity to one of our rivals to establish himself somewhere on the route. "The building of such a line as I recommend would be a clear declaration to the world of intentions which, though known to statesmen, are only vaguely surmised by the public at large, and are ignored by the more restless and ambitious spirits of rival nations." Mr. Moreing notes the paramount importance to a Power with scattered possessions and a comparatively small army of the means of rapid communication; and he concludes a very interesting article by saying:—

I feel sure that my countrymen on reflection will appreciate the importance of this great international requirement, parts of which have been long held to be of high commercial and political desirability and which in its entirety is still more urgently called for. It is as yet premature to enter on estimates, because these could be only satisfactorily framed after detailed surveys. The first thing to do is to arouse the public to the strong necessity for losing no more time in grappling with a perfectly practical project, which ought to be carried out promptly by Great Britain, with an eye to her own priceless interests, rather than by any of Great Britain's rivals, whose encroachment in our territorial sphere would inevitably conduce to our prejudice and national decline.

**HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED.** The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oil matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxurious growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London.

(3) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

# "PEACE OR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."

20th Oct.

OOM PAUL'S ultimatum, which Reuter tells us has sufficed to unite all parties in England, must have come as a great and unexpected blow to those who were urging Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner to be firm. Mr. A. J. Wilson and Mr. Labouchere and the *Daily Chronicle* kept on warning the English people that the firmness that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir A. Milner were urged to maintain meant war; and a war that however it ended would be long and costly. Those who held with the Government that unless we coerce the Transvaal now we must give up all hope of maintaining our supremacy in South Africa, were certain that if we were firm the Boers would give way without fighting. "Diplomaticus" in the *August Fortnightly* already congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on the triumph he had achieved; Sir Sidney Shippard, K.C.M.G., in the *September Nineteenth Century* says: "In our present preparation for war I see the best hope for permanent peace throughout South Africa. The Transvaal Boers will doubtless refuse to sanction the necessary reforms as long as they see the slightest chance of having their own way through Radical or Fenian support in England or otherwise, but when at length they realise that Her Majesty's Government is in earnest, that they have no foreign support to expect, and little or nothing to hope for in the way of active assistance from their friends and neighbours in the Orange Free State, the Cape Colony, and Natal, they will show themselves to be greater fools than I take them for if their natural shrewdness does not teach them to bow to the inevitable, and agree with their adversary quickly while they are in the way with him, lest a worse thing befall them." This is the forecast of the late Administrator and Chief Magistrate of British Bechuanaland, who ought to have been able to give Mr. Chamberlain sound advice, for he should have the necessary local knowledge. Mr. Edward Dicey, C. B., has an article in the *September Fortnightly* under the title which we have placed at the head of this article, which he opens with the following paragraph: "If the Home Government is firm, the Transvaal question will be settled in a few months without firing a shot." This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Rhodes only a few weeks ago in the Cape Parliament, and this, I do not hesitate to add, is the conviction entertained not only by the personal friends of the speaker, amongst whom I am proud to count myself, but by nineteen out of every twenty men who have any knowledge of South African affairs, and still more of South African politics. If I entertained

any doubt as to the Home Government remaining firm, I, for my part, should regard war as inevitable." It would seem to follow that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Labouchere, and those opponents of Mr. Chamberlain whom it is customary to stigmatise as "Little Englanders" had a more dependable foresight than the vast majority of those who claimed to have an intimate knowledge of South African politics.

Mr. Dicey's article, to which we have just referred, is an answer to Mr. Bryden's article headed "British and Dutch in South Africa," which we noticed in these columns on the 13th instant. Mr. Bryden's view is that the game is not worth the candle, "that we should do better to leave the Uitlanders to their fate, than to espouse their cause in such a manner as to expose ourselves to the risk of a war, which would tax the whole energies and resources of the British Empire." Mr. Dicey, while protesting that he is so little of a Jingo that he would have given in to the United States on the Venezuela question because the territory involved was not worth a war, holds that there is no analogy between that case and the Transvaal question. "If we decline," he says, "to uphold the rights of our fellow-countrymen in the Transvaal, we are not only guilty of a gross breach of national duty, but we risk the loss of our South African colonies, and open the way to the establishment of a South African Republic in which Dutch influence would be supreme, and which, therefore, to say the least, would not be friendly to great Britain. . . I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it is both our duty and our interest to uphold the cause of the Uitlanders, even if by so doing we should be compelled, however reluctantly, to go to war with the Transvaal." Meanwhile, Mr. Dicey has not the smallest doubt as to the result of a war. If Mr. Bryden, he says, has any personal acquaintance with South Africa, "if he has travelled through the South African Republic and the Orange Free State on the one hand, and through Natal, the Eastern province of the Cape Colony, the Kimberley district, and the other parts of South Africa in which the British element is supreme, on the other, and still entertains a doubt as to which of the two elements, Boer or British, must go to the wall, supposing they once come into collision, his powers of observation and deduction must be singularly limited."

Mr. Dicey declines altogether to accept Mr. Bryden's estimate of the number of men the Boers can put into the field. Mr. Dicey does not believe that in the Dutch population of the Cape altogether there are more than 36,000 men over twenty years of age, against Mr. Bryden's

"50,000 able-bodied Dutch farmers." In the Orange Free State there cannot be more than 13,000 Dutch adult males, against Mr. Bryden's 18,000, and the State itself is now threatened, if the news we publish this morning is true, with a rising of the Basutos, on its south-east border. The attitude of the blacks, who so largely outnumber the whites in South Africa is an unknown and dangerous element in the war that is just beginning. In the Transvaal itself there are, according to Mr. Dicey, only 14,000 Boers over twenty, at the outside. "Supposing that one-half of all the adult Boers in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the Cape Colony, were to take the field in the event of a British war with the South African Republic, the utmost numerical force which the Dutch could conceivably raise would be 31,500, whereas he (Mr. Bryden) estimates the number at 90,000." Mr. Dicey holds that common sense, right, and justice will prevent the Cape and Free State Boers from joining the Transvaal.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bryden, fortified by Mr. Selous, held that even if we conquer the Boers, or rather, when we have conquered the Boers, we shall have to face a recurring crop of insurrections. Mr. Dicey denies that we propose to conquer the Transvaal. What we shall do is to see that the South African Republic becomes a real Republic, with all the white inhabitants placed on a footing of political and legal equality. A few of the Boers might trek northward, but the greater number would have to remain in the Transvaal, and "would have no motive for conspiring against a Government of their own under which they enjoyed the same rights and privileges as their British fellow-citizens." In his concluding paragraph Mr. Dicey says: "I have as strong a desire to avoid a war with South Africa as Mr. Bryden himself can possibly entertain. It is exactly because I am anxious that war should be averted that I have thought it well to point out the fallacy of his plea for peace at any price. From my long and close acquaintance with the leading South African authorities, I am able to state with confidence that, in their well-nigh unanimous opinion, there will be no war, because in the end the Government of Pretoria must give way to the demands of Great Britain." But the Government of Pretoria has not given way, and so seriously does our Government regard the war and its possible consequences that it is sending out an Army Corps under Sir Redvers Buller, and has had to call out the reserves, and is now embodying the militia and calling out the militia reserves. No one can tell what force will be wanted in South Africa if other tribes of blacks take the oppor-



tunity of the hostilities between the whites to rise against their masters. Perhaps it was such a racial war President Krüger hinted at when he threatened to "stagger humanity."

## THE WAR.

21st Oct.

THE little news that has reached us so far had already, before Reuter sent us the telegram that we publish this morning, convinced us that the news of the progress of the war was disjointed and doubtful. It appears that the Boers are divided into two parties, one attacking Mafeking, on the west of the Transvaal, while the other has crossed the border into Natal and is threatening Ladysmith. A writer in the *St. James's Budget* of the 8th ultimo points out that by the 15th of September, when the Manchester Regiment and Munster Fusiliers would have arrived, there would be only 12,000 British troops in South Africa; not nearly enough to effectively defend Kimberley, Mafeking, and the northern frontier of Natal. It was telegraphed from London on the 13th that a considerable force of Boers had entered Natal by way of Laing's Nek; and on the 16th that Commandant Viljoen was already south of Newcastle, in Natal, with the force that appears to be threatening Ladysmith, and General Joubert holding Laing's Nek. The Boers would seem by this to have at their disposal more than the 14,000 men with whom Mr. Dicey credits them; and it is curious that the telegrams have told us nothing about any attempt of the British to hold Laing's Nek, which it was known months ago was, as the writer already referred to says, the point of primary importance. He goes on to say:—

This little corner of Natal is the probable field of battle, that is, if the Boers realise that their favoured plan of blowing up the Kimberley Diamond Mines and securing the Cape railway with the aid of disaffected Dutch colonists, is not feasible. In any case an attempt will be made to seize or destroy the Charlestown tunnel, and so prevent or greatly hinder the invasion of the Transvaal by troops from Natal. It thus becomes of the utmost importance that the British garrison at Charlestown should be strong enough to resist any sudden movement on the part of the Boers. In order to understand thoroughly the importance of this tunnel, it is necessary to bear in mind the geography of the district. As newspaper readers cannot fail to have detected, Charlestown is the frontier town of Natal and the spot to which English correspondents in Johannesburg have to travel in order to dispatch their telegrams free from Boer censoring. But Charlestown is more than a mere frontier telegraph station. It commands the northern end of Laing's Nek and the railway tunnel which runs through it. The whole country here is mountainous. The traveller from Durban has been steadily climbing up-hill ever since his train left the narrow belt of coast land. The scenery is very striking. On the left the Drakensberg Range, which rise to a height of 10,000 ft., break down towards Natal in magnificent precipices; on the right the Tugela River runs to join the

waters of the Buffalo. Beyond Ladysmith—an important garrison town—the valley, if such it can be called, contracts, and becomes a mere pass through the mountains—we approach the gateway of the Transvaal. At last, as the railway rounds a steep curve a bold mountain comes into sight. To the right of the mountain, and connecting it with a lower hill, is a ridge or "nek," the "nek" being pierced by a tunnel into which the train plunges. The bold mountain we have passed is Majuba Hill, the ridge is Laing's Nek. The nek is 5,500 ft. above sea level, and rises somewhat steeply some 300 ft. above the general level of the country; hence the line pierces the hill instead of going over it, a feat which can, however, be easily accomplished by a man on a bicycle. On the Charlestown side the ridge slopes more gently, the town being at an elevation of 5,385 ft. Just beyond Charlestown the railway crosses the Buffalo River—here a small stream—and enters the Transvaal. Immediately opposite to Charlestown is Volksrust, the Boer frontier post, and not far north is Heidelberg, which will be remembered as the headquarters of the Triumvirate during the war of 1880-81. From the Natal frontier to Johannesburg the distance by rail is 170 miles, which distance is covered by the quick trains in two hours and three-quarters.

The important point to remember is that Laing's Nek is the only practicable pass from Natal into the Transvaal, and that it, and the railway tunnel, are wholly in British territory. The fact that the disastrous engagements of 1880-81 were fought on British soil gave an additional poignancy to our grief, and it is the bounden duty of the authorities—military and civil—to take such measures as shall effectually prevent the recurrence of any such disasters. The Boers are loudly proclaiming their unpreparedness for war. In view of the remarkable story recently told by a Pretoria correspondent as to their ammunition being too large for the Mauser rifles, we need not doubt that this unpreparedness exists. This, however, would render much more probable an attempt on the part of the Boers to seize or blow up the tunnel through Laing's Nek, and thus materially delay the advance of the British troops on Johannesburg and Pretoria. The likelihood of such action being attempted is, of course, being considered by the military authorities, and precautions have, it is asserted, been taken to prevent the tunnel falling into the hands of the enemy. An engineer officer from Ladysmith has been at Charlestown on special service, and troops have been moved up to Newcastle, which is less than twenty miles south of the Nek. The question is whether a force twenty miles away is of any practicable value in preventing a sudden attack on the tunnel. What we should like to see would be 5,000 redcoats at Charlestown, not only to guard Laing's Nek, but to be ready to seize Volksrust, and as far as possible prevent the Boers tearing up the railway lines on their side in order to delay the advance on Johannesburg. For many days past travellers to and from the Rand have noticed mysterious-looking railway waggons at Volksrust station, which waggons, according to rumour, are loaded with dynamite intended to be used in the blowing up of the tunnel. The Boers are also credited with the intention of dropping bombs fitted with time fuses from passing trains. In what particular way the attempt on the tunnel would be made does not so much matter but the thing that does matter is to make sure that the attempt shall fail. There is already a Boer commando at Volksrust, and the railway officials have been presented with Mausers. Are the British as fully prepared as the Boers appear to be?

There comes a time when the resources of diplomacy are exhausted. If and when that time comes in our negotia-

tions with the Pretoria oligarchy, there will be an exciting twenty-four hours on the Natal border. The surest defence is often to strike a swift and heavy blow at the enemy. Will that blow be delivered at Volksrust or Charlestown?

There is no doubt that our authorities were in a dilemma: if they sent up sufficient forces in time to hold Laing's Nek, they would have been accused of prejudicing the negotiations; and so, apparently, they left the Natal border undefended, and enough Boers have crossed unopposed to endeavour to envelop Ladysmith. Surely the contingent from India of some 10,000 men, which must have reached Durban by this time, should be enough to account for all the Boers who have crossed into Natal. If the Basutos, all mounted as they are and good fighters, have really risen, the Free State will have its hands occupied. But it is a pity that we could not be beforehand with the enemy at Laing's Nek.

## Reviews.

### THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH OF SEPT.)

WHEN the last outward mail left England the chief interest in the papers was divided between the Transvaal and the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial. It was known that the Boers were arming and making large stores of provisions as well as of ammunition and forage, but negotiations were not actually broken off. Writing on the dispatch which was decided on at the Cabinet Council held in London on the 8th ultimo the *Poll Mall Gazette* says:—

There is, of course, the alternative possibility, that they have never meant concession at all—at any rate since they discovered that the Paramount Power was not to be put off with plated goods, not guaranteed to wear; that they have only been waiting for ammunition from Delagoa Bay and the Cape, for grass on the veldt, and so forth. Our correspondent at Cape Town would evidently not be surprised to hear of war at any moment. The sandbagging of the Johannesburg fort, the arming of the positions which command the town's approaches, are as suspicious as the anxiety about the Delagoa Bay cargoes have been all along. The Boksburg burghers' refusal to allow the Outlanders in their midst to remain neutral seems to indicate a very ugly, not to say savage, temper. And the Johannesburg Outlanders continue to pack the departure platform at the station in a manner which, if not very impressive in one sense, on the part of the able-bodied males among them, is impressive enough in another as a sign of their fears. Of course, it is not absolutely certain that the choice between peace and war lies wholly with Mr. Krüger personally. If he has not meant the folly of fighting, he may very well have perpetrated the folly of convincing his young men that he did; bluffing the other side often has the disadvantage of involving delusion of one's own backers who are not taken into confidence. A dash might be made across a frontier, a shot or two fired, that would land Mr. Krüger, if he has really meant peace, most unwillingly but not undeservedly in war. But that also is a matter which will be solved before we are very much older. To the young men as well as to the elder of Pretoria this is "virtually an ultimatum." They, too, must make up their minds to show their hand, if they have one. There the case stands. The firm, straight language of our Government has put an end to "We should be delighted, if only—" addressed to the British Government and the outside

world, side by side with "jacket and trousers gone; I can give no more" for the edification of the burghers. For peace or for war Mr. Krüger and the Boers are compelled to make and display their choice at last, and to do it now and plainly. "Virtually an ultimatum." The chapter, or rather the tedious, exasperating volume, of futility is closed. It depends on the Boers who the first sentence of the volume of fact shall be.

We take the following from a leading article on the Transvaal Blue Book in the *Globe* of the 15th ultimo:—

Sir Alfred Milner, in a telegram dated the last day of August, gives the Home Government a solemn and impressive warning as to the danger of further delay. He dwells upon the terrible distress which the continued suspense has entailed. "The purport of all representations made to me," he says, "is to urge prompt and decided action, not to deprecate further interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government." "British South Africa," the High Commissioner adds, "is prepared for extreme measures, and is ready to suffer much in order to see the vindication of British authority." In face of this appeal, Mr. Chamberlain cannot fail to insist upon bringing the crisis to a speedy end. There can be no doubt as to the unanimity of feeling which prevails throughout the British South African Colonies. The report of Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson from Natal may be taken as a specimen. "A peaceable solution," the Governor writes, "would be preferred by the great majority, but Her Majesty's Government can rely on practically unanimous support of an overwhelming majority of the white inhabitants if war becomes necessary." All depends now upon Mr. Krüger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch. The answer was being debated up to last night by the Volksraad in joint and secret session, and it may be delivered to Mr. Conyngham Greene to-day. If it should prove, as there is too much reason to fear, of an evasive character, the duty of the Imperial Government is clear. It must, as Mr. Chamberlain says in the last words of his dispatch, at once take the matter into its own hands, formulate its own proposals, and leave President Krüger to refuse them at his peril. Whether he will take the responsibility remains to be seen. We are told this morning that Mr. Hofmeyr is pressing him to accept the inevitable, and that a strong party at Bloemfontein seconds the Afrikaner leader's advice. In any event, there can be no more delay in bringing to an end a situation which is already threatening to ruin South Africa. Fortified as he is by the reports from Sir Alfred Milner and other agents of the British Government in the country, Mr. Chamberlain will be justified, if there is any more shuffling at Pretoria, in sending out without further parley the ultimatum which must bring matters to a crisis once for all.

The *Times* of the 9th ultimo, has a Reuter's telegram giving the substance of President Krüger's speech at a debate in the Volksraad on the 7th ultimo:—

President Krüger, who on rising to address the House was greeted with loud cheers, said that might was not right, but that right was might. He was convinced of the justice of the Transvaal's cause. He knew that the Lord ruled and was righteous and would give a good judgment in the dispute. He repeated the statement concerning his promise made at Newcastle in 1881, and how the British declined to become burghers and fight. He also referred to Lord Loch's visit at the time of the Malaboch war, when British subjects were placed under the most-favoured-nation clause. It seemed to him that Mr. Chamberlain would never understand that British subjects excluded themselves from political rights by refusing to accept the franchise when it was offered to them years ago. The Transvaal now stood before the last dispatch, in which Mr. Chamberlain proposed a second conference where they could together discuss the questions at issue and bring to light what did not appear clear. The President could not imagine any point that could be raised at the conference in which the Transvaal would not be declared to be in the right, but he felt that the Uitlanders did not want the franchise, but wanted the country. If Mr.

Chamberlain, he continued, stood before the countenance of God, his own conscience must acknowledge that there was no suzerainty. All depended upon the reply received from the Colonial Secretary to the last dispatch. If Mr. Chamberlain repeated the invitation to the conference, Mr. Krüger said that he was ready to send his commissioner. He had given much away already. He had given jacket and trousers, and the only thing left was independence. They were only waiting for Mr. Chamberlain's reply. Mr. Krüger, continuing, said that he found his secrets in the newspapers, which exaggerated matters. It was said that there was a desire to wipe out Majuba Hill but he regarded it as the noblest thing England ever did when after that event she gave the Transvaal back her independence. That was due to Mr. Gladstone, who saw that the petitions for annexation sent to the Queen were false. That deed was indelibly engraved on the minds of the Transvaalers as the noblest of England's deeds. He and Mr. Chamberlain were only arbitrators in the present dispute, but God was the final arbitrator. (Loud cheers.) He hoped that the Raad would wait until the reply to the last dispatch of the Transvaal Government had been received, and if the proposal for a conference should be renewed, then the Transvaal would do its best to meet the other side. God held the hearts of the people in His hand, and if the people called on Him He would respond. He ruled the lot of all. The President concluded by expressing the earnest hope that Mr. Chamberlain's heart would be changed.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* sends that journal the following note, dated the 13th ultimo, in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch referred to above:—

The English Note to the Government at Pretoria is regarded throughout Germany as being of the nature of an ultimatum. The criticisms, however, which different German newspapers make upon it vary greatly in character. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* finds it evident that the moderating influence of Lord Salisbury has been the decisive factor in framing the English proposals, which are designed to render a retreat less difficult for the Boer Chauvinists. The organ of South German Liberalism finds it almost impossible to believe that President Krüger will hesitate unreservedly to accept the English terms, and states that unless he accepts them it will be impossible to cherish the definite hope that war will be averted. On the other hand, the *Vossische Zeitung* declares that for the Transvaal to accept such conditions would be to lose its independence, and evidently doubts whether the Boers will give way. On the whole, there has been but little change in German opinion. In well-informed quarters the justice of the English demands is recognised, and it is felt to be imperative that the misrule of the Boer oligarchy should be put an end to. The great mass of the German people, however, and a majority of the newspapers, can only see that the quarrel is between a petty Republic and one of the leading European Powers. They make no attempt to understand the causes and the origin of the dispute, nor assume at once that the weaker of the two disputants must be in the right, an assumption which in this case is rendered the easier by the distrust and dislike of England which are so jealously fostered by the German Press.

On the 11th ultimo the *Times* had a leading article on the Dreyfus verdict, from which we make the following extract:—

We have no hesitation in affirming that the sentence of the Rennes court-martial constitutes in itself the grossest and, viewed in the light of the surrounding circumstances, the most appalling prostitution of justice which the world has witnessed in modern times. Judicial crimes have been committed in the past under the overpowering influence of popular passion, in moments of intense panic and national excitement, in the throes of revolutionary movements, when the whole machinery of justice has fallen temporarily into the hands of a bloodthirsty mob or of fanatical sectaries; but never before, in a great country which claims to march at the head of civilisation, which possesses all the outward guarantees of social

order, of constitutional liberties, and of regular government, which in a period of profound international peace can rely upon the consciousness of its own strength not less than upon powerful alliances for the undisturbed enjoyment of its legitimate position among the foremost Powers of the world, has a properly-constituted tribunal, invested with all the power and majesty of the law, so flagrantly, so deliberately, so mercilessly trampled justice, honour, and truth under foot. All the outrageous scandals which marked the course of the trial, the glaring animus displayed by the President of the Court, the vindictiveness of the Public Prosecutor, the muzzling of witnesses favourable to the prisoner, the servility displayed towards his be-starred and be-ribboned accusers, the exclusion of the weightiest evidence that could tell in his favour, the ready acceptance of every irrelevant scrap of mendacious gossip retailed against him, all these pale into insignificance beside the crowning scandal of the verdict—a verdict which is a slap in the face not only to the two Great Powers who have seen their most explicit and reiterated declarations flouted, but only to the highest judicial body in France itself whose long and laborious investigations have been flung aside as worthless, but to the public opinion of the civilised world, to the conscience of humanity.

It had another article the following day in which it discussed the international effect of the sentence. It says:—

Russian statesmen, and especially Russian officers, will not fail to learn a lesson which will scarcely be agreeable to them. They will appreciate the mental and moral qualities of the army with which, as all the world believes, they are bound in certain eventualities to co-operate. There is only one other foreign Power which it is necessary to mention in the case, and that is a Power which, though purely spiritual, has been playing a great, a disastrous part in the drama. To the venerable Pope himself we give credit for good feeling; but his *entourage* cannot be acquitted of complicity in courses that are nothing less than abominable. No words can express the savage wickedness of papers like *La Croix*, which Cardinal Vaughan indeed designates as belonging to "the cheap Press," but which yet circulates by thousands amid the fashionable Catholic world of Paris, by scores of thousands among the more ignorant masses. And it is only one degree worse than the rest. Even the Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, to-day makes such a wilful perversion of the issue as to say that the Catholics are criticised "for not espousing the cause of a Semite accused of treason." We might, indeed, retort, "Who founded the Catholic Church but a Semite accused of treason?" but let that pass. Dreyfus is, to the untainted conscience of humanity, no Semite, but a human being. Where it is a question between justice and a cruel and odious conspiracy, "neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision." And this, thanks to the inherent force of truth, has come during the past years of struggle to be recognised all over the world—a fact which, happily for him, the victim of the conspiracy now knows.

The following Money Market note is from the *Saturday Review* of the 16th ultimo:—

The Bank Return on Thursday at once allayed the fears with regard to the future of the money market due to the withdrawals of gold for abroad during the week, for although £426,000 was on balance taken out of the country the return of coin from the provinces and a contraction in the note circulation prevented the Reserve from being depleted. The total Reserve in fact increased by £124,230 and the proportion of Reserve to liabilities increased  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. The total Reserve is at the present time nearly half a million higher than on the corresponding date a year ago, and the proportion of Reserve to liabilities is  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent higher. Day-to-day money still remains cheap, and there is not much demand for it, but discount rates are well up to the Bank of England's minimum, and the central institution appears to be doing a large amount of the discount business. It is clear that the Bank is determined to keep absolute control of the market, for a further diminution of £693,533

shows that Lombard Street is still being depleted of its supply of cash. With the Bank of England master of the home market there is no need to fear any grave results from autumn stringency. All that is likely to happen is, as we have frequently predicted, that money will be dear, but any monetary crisis, except in quite unforeseen contingencies, may be safely assumed to be impossible. The fact that gold has already begun to leave the country indicates no doubt that shortly the Bank rate will have to be raised, and the Directors of the Bank of England have shown themselves to be so conversant with the position that no hesitation is likely to be displayed in taking this necessary step. But with the knowledge that the position is sound a high Bank rate is not likely to have any unfavourable influence upon the activity of trade in the country, nor yet upon activity in the stock markets, if political questions begin to assume a less threatening aspect. A high Bank rate at the present time is in reality only the outward and visible sign of the great activity of trade. So long as profits continue to be made in industry on a large scale people are naturally ready to pay higher interest on borrowed money. It is when money cannot be profitably employed in trade and manufactures that it becomes cheap and there is no immediate prospect that this is going to be the case. No doubt in the end over-production and over-speculation will eventually lead to depression, but before this economic result of great activity comes about it seems probable that we shall enjoy another year or two of prosperity. The same conditions exist in both Germany and the United States and although money will therefore be dearer in Berlin and New York the scares which are started from time to time, no doubt with deliberate intent, regarding the position in these two centres, can only have temporary and not very important effects.

From the same paper we take the following note, and we are glad to see that the English Press generally deprecates the proposed boycotting of the Paris Exhibition:—

Mixed with feelings that are entirely honourable there is no doubt an alloy of suspicious motives in the proposal to boycott the Paris Exhibition. Some no doubt are glad of an excuse to get out of a business which would not have brought them any money, but in which they were bound to embark by the exigencies of trade competition. Others jump at the prospect of being relieved from rash promises to undergo for the amusement of others an expensive form of boredom: while some we may be sure are not sorry of an opportunity for advertising their virtue in the Press. The people who are indisputably justified in withdrawing from the affair are those who have offered to lend pictures and valuable *objets d'art*, for it is not certain that they will be safe in Paris. It is not generally known that the site of the British Royal Pavilion, which some of these pictures were intended to decorate, was offered to and declined by the Russian Government, on the ground that, being over one of the main sewers of Paris, it might offer facilities for a dynamite experiment. The civilised world will have learnt with pleasure that the Vinalia Soap Company and Sir William B. Richmond have already and simultaneously issued their edict of proscription.

The *Saturday* has a very temperate article on the re-condemnation of Dreyfus, the conclusion of which is:—

It is the custom to talk of the decadence of France. Yet even from the Dreyfus case some good will be evolved. It is impossible to despair of a country which produces such men as Zola, Labori, and Picquart, and in the last few years Frenchmen have learned from their example what it is to dare and suffer for the truth, which, let us hope with Zola, is marching with giant strides towards the goal of justice. The French can never make reparation to Dreyfus, either by pardon or acquittal or restoration of rank.

"The breath  
Of accusation kills an innocent name,  
And leaves for lame acquittal the poor life,  
That is a mask without it."

But though France cannot give back peace of mind or health of body to her young artillery captain, she may still, by an effort

of belated justice, regain her place amongst those peoples who regard truth more than military pride and race prejudice.

There is an important article headed "Serbia on Her Trial," an interesting one on "The Wonderful Century," and a graphic description of Paris "After the Verdict." By-the-by, the *Spectator*, in a recent review, explained in a few words how it was that five of his judges at Rennes could reconcile it with their consciences to condemn Dreyfus. In the French Army, as it is now, "to be charged is to be condemned":—

Discipline insists that the inferior should not dispute the superior's word; should not, in fact, deny that a false charge is true. So we are brought into touch with the Dreyfus case; so we understand General Roget's fury at Dreyfus's persistent denial. "We told the man he was guilty," he says in effect, "and he, a mere Captain, had the impudence to contradict us, his superior officers!" There is the case in a nutshell, and there is the heaviest blot on the military system of France.

The leading article in the *Economist* of the 9th ultimo is on "The Policy of the Prussian Government," and it is explained that the Prussians accept the punishment of the Landraths who voted against the King's Canal Bill, because they think it a good thing that the bureaucracy should be disciplined at times. It is, noted in the same issue of the *Economist* that "the record of our foreign trade for the month of August, as exhibited in the Trade and Navigation Returns, is one of all-round expansion." Lovers of brandy will note with sorrow in the Paris letter that "Cognac or French brandy made from the juice of the grape is now little more than a legend."

Mr. Wilson in the *Investors' Review* of the 9th ultimo approves very highly Mr. Morley's plea at Arbroath for peace with the Transvaal, and he quotes what Mr. Chamberlain said in 1896—we quoted it ourselves recently—in strong condemnation of war with President Krüger. Mr. Wilson says:—

We defy any dispassionate observer to point to any fact or circumstance that has occurred since 1896 to render war less horrible in South Africa between Dutch and English—less "immoral." Why, then, has Mr. Chamberlain changed his views? Because views are never more than popularity-gambling counters with him. He flits from opinion to opinion as a wasp flies from plum to pear, intent only on having his ears filled with the roar of approving crowds. And this is the man whom the multitude now follows, hounding him on to commit a crime against humanity and civilisation unparalleled since the American war of independence. He must not be allowed to commit this "immoral" crime.

It will be interesting to see whether what has occurred since has persuaded Mr. Wilson that the Boers wanted war, and we could not avoid it. There is a long article on the stupendous job that the Government have just perpetrated in the purchase at a fabulous price of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Netheravon estate. It is a comfort to know that no slur is cast on the integrity of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. In a long and amusing note on an article in the *North-China Herald*, Mr. Wilson says: "Our Shanghai colony is becoming green with envy at the amount of interest directed to South African affairs as a result of 'Pushful Joe's' aggressive policy." We wrote satirically that we wished the China Association could persuade Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain to take up China, and Mr. Wilson says:— "Evidently these gentlemen are not so well known in the East as they are here, or else the Shanghai paper would be satisfied with nothing less than a European war of extermination for the sake of a few lines of railway, which the Chinese would sell their ancestors' bones to destroy."

We take the following notes from the *London Letter* of the 15th ultimo:—

Mr. Thomas E. Shearman, an American lawyer, now in London, had an important letter on the Rennes trial in the *Times* on Monday. Mr. Shearman has read the *verbatim* reports day by day in the *Figaro*, and he assures us that though the reports in the English papers were necessarily abridged they contained everything that had the slightest tendency to convict Dreyfus; and that the bulk of the evidence would not have been so much as listened to in any Court of Justice in Great Britain or the United States. "Nine-tenths of it was mere argument, declamation, or reports of what some person, name unknown, had said that some fourth person, also unknown, had said about Dreyfus."

Incidentally Mr. Shearman charges the General Staff with murder. It has been generally supposed that Colonel Henry, the forger, committed suicide with the razor which was so thoughtfully left in his cell. But Mr. Shearman will not call him a suicide, "for," he says, "no man could cut his own throat twice—each cut being fatal—and this was Henry's condition."

A correspondent in Johannesburg, writing on 20th August, gives a vivid picture of the condition of the Uitlander community:—

"The sole topic of conversation in this part of the world at present is war. Business is practically at a standstill, and many shopkeepers are on the verge of bankruptcy and dismissing many of their employees. The suspense of waiting is worse than the actual fear of war. The trains for Natal and the Cape Colony are crowded every night with women and children, also men, leaving for safer climes. The distress is great, and many poor families are almost in a state of starvation. The true side of the picture is too awful to look at, and what it will be when war is declared I dare not venture to think."

Already, it would seem, and not too soon, the Imperial Government was preparing for the worst. What our correspondent says of the Boer equipment is important, and supplies a ready answer to those persons in this country who have fallen into the foolish error of "despising their enemy":—

"The military authorities in Natal and the Cape Colony are making every preparation in case of hostilities. It is estimated that a force of 32,000 men will take the field. The Boers are far better equipped than in former days, and will, no doubt, fight hard for their country. They expect help from the Orange Free State, but that Republic will have plenty to do looking after the Basutos, who will probably take advantage of the war to rise against the Free State Boers. I hear that the Portuguese soldiers will assist the British troops in protecting the border. Many are anxious to know what the Boers will do if driven back. A rumour is spread that they will blow up this town, and also the mines. I discredit these rumours. However, we await the next few weeks anxiously. A war would be a terrible calamity for the poorer people, but it cannot be avoided. To ensure prosperity for one and all, there is no other course for England to take but to put a firm foot down and compel the Transvaal Government to grant the just claims of the Uitlanders."

We note that the Cunard line is about to build a steamer 719 feet in length, or 15 feet longer than the *Oceanic*.

We take the two following notes from the *Spectator* of the 9th ultimo:—

If war comes it is most probable that it will be begun by a sudden movement on the part of the Boers to raid Natal and to seize Laing's Nek and other strategic points on the frontier,—a movement which we shall, of course, do our best to circumvent. But even if we are not first in the race for Laing's Nek, the local military situation need cause no sort of alarm. If the Boers were to mobilise their whole fighting force at once, our troops already in Natal would be well able to hold their own till the main army arrives from India and England. Both these forces are in readiness to start without delay. Before we leave the subject of the Transvaal we should like to draw our readers' attention to Lord Loch's remarks at the dinner to the Australian cricketers on Thursday, *à propos* of the loyalty of the Cape Dutch. Of that loyalty



he declared he had no sort of doubt. We firmly believe that his view will prove correct. The Boers may draw a few recruits from the Colony and a considerable number from the Free State, but this, we believe, will be the extent of the help they will get from the Dutch population of South Africa outside their own territory.

The *Times* of Thursday contains a Cape Town telegram from its late Johannesburg correspondent, Mr. Monypenny, describing how he avoided arrest at Johannesburg. He states that his escape was due not so much to his own cleverness as to the imbecility of the detectives. Though repeatedly warned, he did not believe himself in danger, and actually passed in the doorway of the Club the detectives sent to seize him. After remaining from Friday night till Monday in the house of Mr. Hull, a leading Outlander, he and Mr. Hull started "under a slight disguise" and drove to the Viljoen's Drift. At one place the fugitives were accosted by a Boer Commandant, but his suspicions were disarmed by Mr. Hull's excellent Dutch. At another place they passed three detectives asleep under a tree. They arrived at the Drift at luncheon-time—"probably that was the reason why we found it unguarded"—crossed into the Orange Free State territory, and that night caught the Cape Mail. Mr. Monypenny declares that Dr. Smuts's statement that the warrants were issued without his knowledge is "a palpable and ridiculous falsehood." When Dr. Smuts heard that Mr. Hull had fled, Mr. Monypenny declares that he wired to Johannesburg: "Don't mind Hull at present; find Monypenny, and at all costs arrest him." The attempted arrest is specially discreditable to the Transvaal Executive. Mr. Monypenny's newspaper articles may have been very violent, but what are we to say of a Government which cannot endure newspaper attacks coming from a population without arms and without a shred of political power? Surely it is not even good policy to muzzle a man as well as to take away his weapons and refuse him any share in the Government.

In its first leading article the *Spectator* justly attacks Mr. Morley for his allusion to a "Pirate Empire," and points out that we are really fighting for the fusion of the white races in South Africa. "At present the Transvaal sets a demoralising example for all South Africa, and until the races are put on an equality there, race-hatred will not be expelled and utterly obliterated, as it should be, from the Cape to Zanzibar." There are good articles on "The Next Great Trial in France," and "The Dread of the Jew." Readers should not miss the *Spectator's* review of Colonel Roosevelt's *The Rough Riders*. Labouchere's leading article in *Truth* is on Dreyfus. One would have expected *a priori* that Labby, with his love of justice, would have been a *Dreyfusard*, but he begins by saying: "Had I been on the Dreyfus Court-Martial, I should have acquitted the prisoner, not because I was convinced that he is innocent, but because the evidence against him does not entirely exclude the possibility of his innocence." But those outsiders who are competent to judge what is evidence are unanimous that no evidence was produced against Dreyfus in the whole course of the court-martial. The *World's* leading article is headed "The Conspiracy at Rennes," and it is violently pro-Dreyfus. Gould's cartoon of Oom Paul as Br'er Rabbit being squeezed between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner is a masterpiece, in the *Westminster Budget* of the 15th ult., and the letterpress in the same number is unusually good. On page 28 there is a charming reproduction of a photograph, "Cricket on the Sands." The *St. James's Budget* has a large number of illustrations of the Rennes court-martial, among others, as well as much interesting reading. Linley Sambourne's cartoon in *Punch* of the Chamberlain squirrel trying to crack the Krüger-nut is very good. Tenniel's cartoon is very unequal. The subject is good; some five French Generals are discussing the "Secret Dossier;" the shade of "Le Petit Caporal" looks on

and says: "Vive l'armée! Yes! But it was not with Generals like you that I won my campaigns!"

## Outports, Etc.

### CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INTERNAL STEAM NAVIGATION has apparently taken on a new lease of life. Last year it broke down under its own weight—too much competition,—too much intrigue on the part of the Chinese officials and because there was too much dry land in the canal. This autumn only two companies are engaged in the business, a new one, American, and one survivor, English. For a time these two companies contested sharply for the public patronage, and for three days carried passengers *gratis*, furnishing food; so say the natives. But, however acceptable such an arrangement must have been to the Chinese travelling public, it must have been somewhat a drain on invested capital and was, of course, abandoned.

### THE AMERICAN LINE

is much better equipped and does by far the larger part of the business. Mr. Emery being an old resident of Chinkiang is well qualified to manage the enterprise and the prospects are much more hopeful than they were last year. The Japanese are also running a line from Chinkiang to Soochow, but with what success we have not yet learned.

### THE I. C. P.

is perhaps the most aggressive "new business" in operation at this time. The latest innovation is putting up letter boxes along the streets. These look odd enough amidst the dust-covered surroundings. How far the old-fashioned native post offices will fall in with this new comer is not yet certain.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

The eastern end of the river side has been very much improved within the last few months. A bund of considerable length has been paved, trees planted, and godowns and a factory have been built. Chinkiang has now a river frontage of nearly two miles and doubtless has not yet reached its limit. 16th October.

### HINGHUA, FUKIEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### OUR FITFUL SUMMER

is apparently nearing its close. We can only hope that a livable autumn will compensate for the freaks of the two past quarters. Such a broiling sun, such withering winds, such violent storms, such downpours of rain, such destructive tides, this region sees on an average but once in a life-time. Passing one of the main sluices of our canal system on the 22nd instant we saw the salt water rushing over the lock at a depth of two feet. Our boatman remarked: "The Heavenly Father is going to punish us." Many fields have been laid waste in this fertile plain, and will need much extra labour before they can be replanted. A little south of us a long dike was washed away, and a large population will be without fields for the next two or three years. How much a Government is now needed to step in to the breach and see that the dyke is rebuilt promptly and substantially.

### THE PLAGUE

was bad in several large towns, but seems to have disappeared once more. It broke out after the second rice-planting after the rural population had been unusually exposed to the vat poison. If the people could be persuaded to remove their vats from the road-side, and secondly

to approach them only from the windward side, they might escape many a severe epidemic of the fell disease.

### FOOD

is still rising in price and the exodus to the Straits Settlements continues. It is feared there will be much suffering this coming winter.

### THE JAPANESE

have disappeared for the present. One hears of their doings—their remarkable Buddhist propagandism—but always in the other village. Quotations are: converts, per head—75 cents. Discarding the "Manchu tonsure"—A magistrate's commission. Eighty converts—A Captain's Commission. Every one is to be rewarded in this world, and aid granted in lawsuits. Why should not the renaissance of Buddhism prosper again? However, your correspondent is still dependent on hearsay evidence in the premises.

29th September.

### ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### THE WEATHER.

For some time the weather has been very dry, which has been favourable for the gathering of the cotton crop. During the day the heat has been considerable, necessitating sun-hats and light clothing, but towards evening a coolness came on. The air has been far from clear, owing to dust floating about. Where this fine dust comes from is a puzzle. It is much finer than the sand in our neighbourhood, as it penetrates through door and window chinks and covers furniture with a fine layer. At the present time there is no sand uncovered near the river owing to the high water, nor have there been any strong winds to drive on the sand or fine earth from the hills.

### SICKNESS.

There has been a good deal of sickness. The Commissioner of Customs is confined to bed. A kind of Influenza cold has been about and has attacked quite a number. The entire members of a family catch the infection one after another. Perhaps a change to cooler weather may do good. There were threatening rains on Thursday and a few heavy showers on Friday. A continuance of rain will bring cold.

### THE WAR NEWS.

The great excitement here is the reported commencement of hostilities in the Transvaal. It is suggested to form a club to have transmitted from Hankow or Shanghai all the important cablegrams.

### THE STEAMERS

are hurrying up and down between Hankow and Ichang with very full cargoes on the way up and a good cargo down. We hear the steamship *Changho* on her last trip up had to leave over 1,000 packages behind in Hankow being unable to take any more. The necessity of steamers on the Ichang-Chungking run is more and more apparent so as to hasten the transportation of cargo westwards and leave the godowns here with space for lower river cargoes. It will be interesting to hear the report of Captain Plant, when he returns from his Upper River surveying trip, as to the possibility of steamer navigation. Increased trade will necessitate improvement of the waterway.

### THE "WOODCOCK."

There is no news of the departure of the *Woodcock* for the West, in fact a rumour is about here that she may not go after all. That can hardly be possible after so much talking of her going in the autumn. However, time will show.

### DEPARTING MISSIONARIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollander of the China Inland mission left for their new home at

Kiukiang on Tue-day evening per steamship *Changho*. Mrs. Hollander gave much assistance to woman's work, in connection with the American Episcopal Mission. Before leaving Ichang, she received many tokens of the esteem in which she was held by the people. The beautiful example of a devoted life won all who knew her and made the remark universal among the people whom she sought to influence: "We never saw a Christian like her before."

14th October.

## ICHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### COMPENSATION FOR OUTRAGES.

We are glad to be able to announce that the indemnity for damages done to the Catholic and Protestant Christians has at last been paid. In fact the Catholic indemnity was paid, in part at least, two months ago, but the Protestants were put off with the excuse that their claim had been inadvertently overlooked in sending up the report to Chinanfu and that the error would be speedily rectified. On the 28th ultimo we were, however, informed that the silver had arrived and two days later we had the pleasure of drawing it out of the *yamen* treasury and depositing it in the bank. The amount is Tls. 1,200, representing the losses of perhaps twenty families of Christians and the sums necessary to repair two looted chapels. The sum is a mere bagatelle compared with the claims of the Catholics. For one thing, there were many more of them who suffered. For this favourable outcome of nearly a year of unremitting effort we have to thank, particularly, our American Consul at Chefoo, Mr. John Fowler, who has not only exhibited untiring energy in prosecuting our case but has repeatedly gone out of his way to express his personal sympathy with us in our hour of danger. Upon the subject of these cases it is to be remarked, however, that the settlement, though the best that we could expect, does not touch

### THE ROOT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

So far as we know, the real ringleaders in none of the riots have been arrested. They have been systematically shielded, if not by the officials, at least by the local gentry. The indemnity has been paid by the higher authorities and while the fact that it has been paid at all will have a certain effect upon the mind of the people, yet the local ringleaders can easily represent it as being a substantial victory for them. It looks almost like official indorsement and is placing a premium on a repetition of such scenes of lawlessness as we witnessed the past winter. We hope yet to be able to secure such local settlement of our cases as will largely counteract this tendency, but it is not at all certain that our efforts will be successful and in any case the fact remains that the mode of settlement which consists in the forced payment of an indemnity by officials who had no immediate responsibility in the outbreak, followed by a little smooth talk and the "presentation of face" (largely bogus), is essentially vicious and directly tends to multiply anti-foreign outbreaks.

### THE TELEGRAPH.

In response to representations made by Consul Fowler, we are notified by Minister Conger that the Tsungli Yamen has promised to advocate the establishment of a telegraph office at Ichoufu. Our nearest telegraph office is Taiherchuang on the Grand Canal, 180 li south-west of here. Seeing that this is a prefectural city upon the main road from Peking to Shanghai, and is the place of residence of German and American missionaries and, for the present at least, of representatives of two German syndicates, it would seem that it would be a suitable site for an office.

As an indication that the telegraph authorities are taking the matter seriously, we may record the fact that a very pleasant English-speaking Cantonese whose card announced that he is the "Controller of Telegraphs at Chinkiang" paid us a visit a few days since in the course of a preliminary survey for the proposed line which will come up from Taiherchuang and not in from Ch'ing'kou on the sea coast as was originally intended. He stated that work on the extension would soon be begun. We devoutly hope that the measure will be carried through.

### THE WEATHER

is still extraordinarily dry. The bean crop was a failure here owing to the worms and drought. Now the poor farmers are beginning to fear that they may not have rain enough to put in their wheat. Fortunately the wheat crop and other crops south of us in Pichou (North Kiangsu) have been good and the river has been almost crowded with boats carrying grain northward. Most of it is being bought up by rich men to await high prices, "allee samee" Chicago.

4th October.

## SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### MESSRS. CONGER AND GOODNOW IN SOOCHOW.

Mr. Conger, United States Minister, and Mr. Goodnow, Consul-General, were in Soochow, on Tuesday October the 17th for three reasons: to meet the Chinese officials, to become acquainted with the missionaries, and to open the Tooker Hospital for women. The party which left Shanghai on Monday included Mr. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. Goodnow, Mrs. Rich, Mr. Cheshire, Dr. Barchet, Dr. Hykes, Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Williams. They had their own tug and a number of house-boats. On Tuesday morning it was necessary, for sake of speed, to transfer passengers and baggage to one house-boat and proceed with that, leaving the other boats to row to Soochow. At noon on Tuesday the tug and house-boat arrived at the foreign concession and stopped at the jetty which had been covered with a mat roof and adorned with flags and flowers. About a dozen Chinese officials were assembled at the hall where the foreign concession Mixed Court dispenses justice. A liberal supply of official chairs, largest size, stood ready for the use of the American visitors. Long lines of soldiers and flags filled the roadway. The highest civil official present was the Taotai, who is the head of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Soochow. The highest military officer was the adjutant in charge of the Governor's guard in the city. The others were magistrates and interpreters and Custom-house officers. Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Customs, was present and Mr. Olsen, and a goodly number of his policemen were in full evidence. The preparations made to receive the distinguished visitors with honour were the result of notice of the intended visit given to the Governor by Mr. Goodnow. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Olsen deserve a full measure of credit for their good offices. According to a plan made on the spot, as soon as the boat came alongside the jetty, the cards of the officials present were handed to the Minister. As the guests stepped ashore the Governor's adjutant promptly presented the Governor's card and in his name welcomed the Minister and his friends to Soochow. A list of the names and titles of the officials had been prepared and they were presented in the order of their rank to their guests. They shook hands with Messrs. Conger, Goodnow, and Cheshire as this trio stood together and Mr. Conger through an interpreter thanked them for the reception they gave him.

The hour fixed for opening the hospital was two o'clock. These officials had been invited to be present and they were now informed that Mr. Conger and Mr. Goodnow would receive them at the hospital at the appointed hour. The American visitors, seated in the large sedan chairs, went to the hospital, three miles distant, preceded by a guard of honour consisting of soldiers and policemen. Chairs had been placed at the disposal of the ladies but they, according to previously made plan, went on to the hospital by boat.

At half-past one o'clock nearly all of the party who had been invited to attend the opening of the hospital had arrived. The foreigners, among them almost all of the missionaries in the city, were in the hospital reception room and the Chinese officials in a guild hall near by. The door and street were heavily guarded and order was preserved. In the guild-hall the highest official present was the Lieutenant-Governor. The cards of the officials and the list of names written in the order of their rank were produced and in a short time the twenty-odd table-seats were arranged. The table was spread in the large ward, about 60 by 20 ft., and each official's card was laid at the place he was expected to occupy. At two o'clock a messenger passed from the hospital to the guild-hall between two files of soldiers and explained to the Chinese officials that they would first go to the reception room at the hospital and meet the foreign guests, then inspect the building above stairs and below, and afterwards sit down to tiffin. All this was done smoothly, with one additional event. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Taotai asked to be introduced to the ladies who were to have charge of the hospital. These ladies had kept in the background, but now, when called for, they came and stood before the officials in a line, Misses Lattimore and Momaw in the middle and Dr. Cattell and Dr. Ayer at the ends. "Which are the doctors? How have they been trained? What medical experience have they had?" It was a fine scene. Intelligent Chinese officers of high rank standing face to face with highly educated American women, and seeing around them a large, well-appointed, tastefully decorated hospital, in which these medical missionaries are to work for the physical and spiritual welfare of their Chinese sisters. After this brief scene, which was cut short before the officials in their questions had time to enquire, in the celebrated style of Li Hung-chang, concerning ages and matrimonial prospects, the guests were seated and tiffin was served.

Mr. Goodnow was at the head of the table, the Lieutenant-Governor on his left, and Mr. Conger on his right. The other guests were arranged according to rank.

At Mr. Goodnow's request, Divine blessing was asked by Dr. Hykes. After justice had been done to the excellent food that had been provided, speeches were made as follows:—

A carefully written address by Mr. Goodnow in English, and interpreted by Dr. Barchet. Address to Chinese by Mr. Conger in English, interpreted by Mr. Cheshire.

Address by Mr. Conger to foreigners.

These addresses contained among other sentiments the following. Friendly relations, official, commercial, social, exist between U.S.A. and China: may they continue. Much work has been done by merchants in opening up trade and by missionaries, literary, educational, medical; success to it all. Medical work for women by women: it is great and noble. May God bless it. The interest and sympathy, in the work of American missionaries, felt by United States officers, and their determination to support and protect American citizens here was expressed in terms full, clear, and strong. Appreciation of the full and friendly gathering of Chinese high official present was expressed in warm and

courteous words. Mr. Tooker's wish and purpose were explained. His wife's sufferings in a long, painful illness had been soothed and mitigated by medical skill. His wish which was also hers, is to see medical relief given to Chinese women.

Reply by the Taotai in Chinese, interpreted in English by Mr. Wu. We thank you for inviting us. We are happy to be here, to see this hospital, to meet our distinguished guests. We will protect the missionaries. May friendly relations between China and the United States continue.

During all this the ladies who are to conduct the hospital sat silent, beaming with joy over all the auspicious events of the occasion, and the kind sympathy and unstinted praise so warmly expressed.

The last address was by the Rev. D. N. Lyon who spoke on behalf of the ladies. They were happy to see their guests and thanked them for their presence, interest and sympathy. Confucius said: "All within the four seas are brethren." Christ taught the universal brotherhood of man and commanded world-wide mutual love and help. This missionary hospital is an exponent of the desire of Christian women in U. S. A. to relieve and save in body and soul their Chinese sisters. The Chinese gentlemen present were requested to tell the women of their households that they would be kindly received at the hospital when they came for medical treatment or to pay social visits.

The guests then stood up, as requested, and prayer was offered by one of the missionaries, invoking a blessing upon all present and upon the work and influence of the hospital. The whole ceremony was ended by four o'clock and most of the guests, foreign and native, departed.

The Minister and party, six in all, left Soochow with a tug and two house-boats at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, intending to go to Hangchow by way of Kashiing.

18th October.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### THE SHANTUNG DISTURBANCES.

Since my last writing the country to the south of us has gradually become more quiet. The local officials under the urgent instructions of their superiors took up the matter as vigorously as they could. Assistance was sent them by the Governor of Shantung, which caused the "Boxers" to begin to disperse at once, and the chiefs to go into hiding. Some were apprehended, among whom was one of the "invulnerables" whom neither sword nor bullet could possibly harm. Threats continue to be made, and it is not impossible that they may cause further disturbances when the soldiers are withdrawn: but for the time serious apprehension is about at rest. In some cases they have seized native Christians and endeavoured to force them to burn incense and *Kow-tow* at the temples, and beaten them for refusal, and in other ways caused them suffering. The disturbed state of territory, with possibly a slight break here and there, extends over a distance of some 400 or more li from east to west in No.thern Shantung onward into Chihli. Their special antipathy appears to be against the Roman Catholics, but all Christians suffer at their hands.

### A SERIOUS SCARCITY.

From all directions comes the word that crops are poor. In sections where cotton is raised, the crop is good; it is always better in dry years, but the cereals have given a very small yield. As a consequence, there has been a considerable rise in the price of grain and flour, with the prospect that a greater increase is to follow. This means great and increasing suffering for the poor extending over a very large part of the north of China—from the Great Wall to and beyond the Yellow River. This, added

to the widely extended dissatisfaction with the Government as it now exists, the unsettled conditions in Peking, and the uncertainties as to the future of the North, does not afford a pleasant outlook for the coming winter. We would not croak; it is not always wise to predict; but there is a feeling of anxiety manifest with many as these facts are considered.

### THE WEATHER

has been exceedingly trying for weeks past; not a drop of rain for weeks, but, instead, high winds and dust almost unbearable, driving away any possible moisture and killing vegetation with thirst. We expect but light showers at best in the autumn, but such intense dryness has not been known for scores of years. It is utterly impossible to sow the autumn wheat, which means carrying the distress far on into next year. It is pitiable to look out over the parched-up country, and think of what it all means.

11th October.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

### THE PREFECTURE OF TAIMING

in Southern Chili is the source of much trouble and anxiety in official and missionary circles just now. Like smuggling in Spain, brigandage has in the districts of Chichao and T'saochang become popular, well organised and wide-spread: whole townships and numerous villages authorities are wilfully involved in it and the local officials are altogether unable even if willing to cope with it. The other day the ruffians calmly gave notice to the London Mission people at or near Hsiaochang to clear out as the premises were required for barracks, and threats of violence are as common as flens on a *moudjik*. The American and British evangelists have sent urgent representations to their Consuls; the latter have taken action, and a brigade of troops has been sent down. It yet remains to be seen if this is a remedy or an aggravation of the evil. Meanwhile the situation is critical and a tragedy may at any moment occur.

### SPORT

finds its chiefest issue in Tennis just now: not for years have we had such an interest in Autumnal Tennis. There are four tournaments running simultaneously, and every day sees a series of matches. Dr. Robertson is again the Tientsin Champion, having defeated the runner-up Mr. O. Buchheister, by two sets to love, and thus becoming the permanent possessor of the handsome Cup presented last year by Mr. W. Fisher. The last two weeks have witnessed some very fine ladies' tennis; our leading lady player has won two matches from very strong opponents after giving such huge odds as 'owe thirty give fifteen,' and 'owe forty give fifteen,' in one of these sets twenty-six games had to be played before the issue was reached.

### THE ANDERSON PAVILION

is undoubtedly a great factor in the renewed popularity of the racket game. It has become a social centre; many people take their constitutional to the Recreation Ground and stay to watch the tennis from the spacious verandah of the new building.

### THE BICYCLE

is more popular than ever, and has become so common on our roads that the Municipality has had to issue special regulations in protection of the public, among other things trumpets and sirens (not ladies) are forbidden. The regulations are mainly aimed at those sons of Han who delight in scorching on our municipal roads.

### SCHOOLS.

"It never rains but it pours" is an old saw. For years Tientsin pined for a Girls' School: the Anglicans in 1897-8 opened an establishment with a Kindergarten attached under the able guidance of two

accomplished ladies from home, Misses Grimwade and Crittall. The school proved a splendid success from the beginning: this autumn it has had to go into new and commodious premises specially designed for educational purposes. To-day the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul announce that they will open a school for European girls on the 16th of October, the course to include English, French, music, etc. Educational success often lies in the rivalry of the efficient, and the fact that others are in the field will certainly not militate against progress in either seminary. The Anglican establishment opened this autumn with fifty pupils. I do not know if the new school is under French municipal auspices, but our energetic neighbours have recently been showing a great zeal for education, and are doing excellent work in this direction among the Chinese.

### TRAINING

is in full swing, and the Races are fixed for Tuesday, 31st October, Wednesday and Thursday, November 1st and 2nd: the choice of Tuesday for the first day is a novelty, due no doubt to the exigencies of the mail.

In connection with ponies, sportsmen on the China coast are under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. W. R. Carles, the British Consul, and to Mr. E. B. Drew, the Commissioner of Customs in Tientsin. The high Chinese authorities recently issued orders entirely prohibiting the export of ponies from this port. It is not expedient to refer to the why and wherefore of this *ukase*; enough for my present purpose to say it was grounded in, and was meant to checkmate a certain move in military supply. Prompt steps were taken to show the Chinese the effect it would have on the very large horse trade in Shanghai, Hongkong, etc., and its disastrous results in the way of Sport. They then proposed to allow single horses and pairs to be taken South: the two gentlemen in question at once stepped into the breach and by very urgent and strong representations got a further modification of the restriction. I think the export is now fixed at mobs of twenty: a number which though at times it may cause a little inconvenience to the dealers, will not in any serious measure interfere with sportsmen.

### GENERAL.

The Peitaiho season is over, the Post Office and Trading Company have both notified the closure of their establishments. A public meeting is convened for Saturday this week to discuss Sanitation, and Municipal Administration, or failing the latter, combined voluntary effort for certain objects.

Appeal has been lodged against the verdict in the recent test case, *China Merchants v. Taku Tug and Lighter Company*. The plaintiffs claimed for Tls. 9,000 odd for cargo lost or damaged while in transit on the defendants' vessels, one of which fouled a lost anchor in the fairway of the river. Both sides were represented by counsel—a feature of litigation now increasingly evident in the port. Reticence is advisable as the matter is still *sub judice*. I think I am right in stating this is the first case in which the Lighter Company has been cast for such damage—hitherto consignees have gone to the Shipping Companies and the latter have recovered from the Insurance people. The Consular Court decision involves a new departure from established custom and hence the keen interest in the case and the desire to have it rethatched out in the Appellate Court.

D'Arc's Marionettes are here again after a sojourn in Peking. Apropos of this delightful little performance, there is a delicious story of Gisi, the great prima donna. She was a great favourite of the Czar Nicholas, and when walking in the Palace grounds at St. Petersburg one day with her little girls, she met the great autocrat who kindly said: "Ah Madame! these then are the little Grisettes." "No,



Sire! they are the little Marionettes." She was the devoted wife of Mario the famous tenor.

The long drought is unbroken: wells and ponds are dry, and the provincial rivers are all very low. The Chinese are invoking all their rain jossery, not for the crops which are safely in, but for potable water.

12th October.

## WEIHIEH NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### THE KIAOCHOU MIDDLE.

Now that it is the fashion to pour male dictions upon the Chinese Imperial Post, permit a criticism to be reiterated which has already appeared in your columns. I refer to the anomaly of calling the German port of Tsingtao by the name of Kiaochou, thus recognising two post-offices in this Province by the same name. I have just received a letter from the real original Kiaochou city on which these are the postmarks:—"Kiaochow Sept. 8" and on the back, "Kiaochow Sept. 10" which being interpreted means that the letter was posted at Kiaochou city, thence went to Tsingtao (Kiaochou number two), and was then forwarded (*via* Kiaochou number one, by the way) to Weihien. Tweedledum and Tweedledee is mild compared to this! Why not call a spade a spade? We already have a good name, and one recognised by the Chinese, in the original Tsingtao. All it needs to avoid confusion with Tientsin is a 'g' in the middle, and such it should have according to correct Romanisation. Complaints are already heard from both foreigners and natives concerning this unreasonable insistence upon Kiaochou as a name for the port thirty miles distant from the real Kiaochou. The Chinese put it down to the dense ignorance of foreigners, who are supposed to be teaching them scientific geography. Again, when the average foreigner undertakes to pronounce Kiaochou—well, the result is not a roaring success, to say the least, and somewhat resembles the word "Choctaw" to which language those familiar with the true pronunciation would doubtless refer it!

26th September.

## YUNNANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### A RIOT.

The disturbance at Mêngtze in which the French Consulate was looted and the Customs quarters burned was not without its effect here. On the 19th of July, for the first time during the seventeen years English have lived in the city, a riot occurred.

Before the news from Mêngtze arrived, threatening rumours had been circulating upon the streets, offensive placards had been posted about calling upon the patriotic to rise against foreigners, and a general feeling of uneasiness and apprehension was prevalent among the villagers in consequence of the proposed railway from Tongking. This excitement in all probability would have died away without disturbance, but for the fact that two Frenchmen had taken up quarters in one of the two chief temples of the city, a part of which they were said to have rented for a term of years. The people were curious to know what the foreigners were doing in the temple, and daily crowded in to look about, just as one expects the Chinese to do. This curiosity was a cause of much annoyance to the Frenchmen, who had for a time the temple gates closed. This closing of the gates was the "last straw." The villagers took the initiative, a meeting was held, and it was decided to turn out the offending foreigners from the temple. The

next afternoon a mob gathered suddenly, and a raid was made upon the French quarters in the temple. Stone throwing commenced and soon became general. Fortunately the two Frenchmen were able to escape, unharmed, by a back way. The mob satisfied itself by smashing all that could be laid hold of and by hauling down the French flag and tearing it to shreds.

### THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION

over, the mob rushed away to another quarter of the city, where other Frenchmen were in residence. By this time, however, the authorities had heard of the disturbance, and by acting promptly, prevented more mischief. As the mob streamed away from the temple, two of the English residents in the city came suddenly upon it and not knowing the cause of the crowd asked what was happening. The question was answered in a very friendly manner by the bystanders: "We are driving out the French. Will you come and help?" So sudden was the affair that it was not known to have occurred by some of the English residents for some hours after all was quiet again. For some days, the authorities displayed extraordinary vigilance, and prevented the gathering of another mob. The city quickly resumed its normal condition and all has been quiet since.

### THE FRENCH

have purchased property about the city, and have been assisted in the bargaining by a secretary (according to report) from the Viceroy's *yamen*. What the end will be, one wonders sometimes. The soldiers in the city are being drilled each day, and the country people are arming themselves with knives, etc. (large quantities of which are being made in the city), and have offered their services to the Viceroy to defend the province.

### THE JAPANESE CONSUL

has been in the city during the past fortnight. He has arrived from Chungking and is engaged in making a trade investigation.

28th August.

## NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### FINE WEATHER

continues, but it has gone back in the matter of coolness, and the day temperature ranges pretty high for October.

### A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

We have great cause to be thankful, however, for the plague has at last (let us hope finally) disappeared, and even the Straits Settlements have removed quarantine from arrivals from Hongkong. There will now be a rush of Chinese passengers to Singapore.

### AN OVERDUE MAIL STEAMER.

The M. M. steamer *Sydney*, which brought the French mail out, gave us a bit of a scare, most people fearing that something very grave had happened to her. At length, yesterday morning, she turned up, after taking seven and a-half days to accomplish the passage from Saigon. After leaving Cape St. James she experienced heavy weather and was only able to make 7½ knots. Under the strain two of the couplings of her tail shaft gave way and the captain then ran in to Hoihow for shelter and repairs. These were effected in two days, and the *Sydney* then resumed her voyage, but was again obliged to seek shelter at Oyen. On the 12th the voyage was again resumed and she reached Hongkong at 6 a.m. yesterday. The steamer is now repairing damages and will probably be ready to sail on Monday.

### THE ESTIMATES FOR 1900.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th instant, His Excellency

the Governor introduced the estimates for 1900. Sir Henry Blake's budget speech was an interesting deliverance, explanatory of some things belonging to the past and giving some hints with regard to the future. The Governor was, however, more chary of making promises than he was of dealing with past events. He explained to the Council how it was that so long a delay occurred between the signature of the Kowloon Extension Convention and the taking over of the territory. This was in consequence of the earnest request of the British Minister at Peking, and the result was the hostile demonstrations which occurred in April against the occupation. The plague epidemic has greatly exercised the mind of the Governor, who sensibly confesses himself unable, after studying the question and noting all sanitary precautions taken, to decide what is best to be done to put a stop to this scourge, which has run its apparently natural course in spite of all attempts to check it. H. E. notes that trade has been satisfactory during the year, and that business generally has been on a sound footing, although on the West River and district it has been checked by the piracies there prevailing. He is in thorough agreement with the Chamber of Commerce that the interests of commerce would be best served by the faithful carrying out by the Chinese Government of the agreement made for the opening of the West River under the Inland Steam Navigation Regulations. But the Governor said nothing about the reconstitution of the Sanitary Board, and dealt in a very general manner with the Public Works intended. He said the revenue for 1900 is estimated at \$3,325,479 and the expenditure at \$3,219,879, leaving an estimated balance of \$105,620. H. E. did, however, volunteer another statement, to the effect that with regard to the Jubilee Road, General Gascoigne had somewhat modified his views with regard to the military inexpediency of carrying it round the foot of Mount Davis, and that it would probably be made as agreed upon originally. The vote for the Volunteers (H. E. said) had been raised from \$12,000 to \$30,000, and this was in consequence of the strength of the corps having been increased from 185 to 304. The corps was now a valuable addition to the effective armed forces of the Colony. Though the Imperial Government had not been able to accept the offer of the services of a contingent for service in South Africa in the event of war unhappily occurring there, he had been requested to convey to the Hongkong Volunteers the high appreciation felt by H.M.'s Government of the loyal patriotism that prompted the offer. Having enumerated the Bills to be introduced in the Council, the Governor wound up by congratulating them on the abounding prosperity of the Colony.

### MR. WHITEHEAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Thomas Whitehead fired off his string of questions producing answers more or less satisfactory, I presume, to him. It had to be admitted that the Government had been terribly out in their estimate as to the expenditure in the New Territory. The first estimate was \$125,000, but the grand total now amounts to \$346,629.17, the difference being explained that the former was made on the assumption that the territory to be taken over would be peaceable and law-abiding instead of offering resistance as it did. With regard to the question as to whether the Governor would appoint a day for the election of five new members of the Sanitary Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Health Ordinance, 1887, the reply was "Not at present: His Excellency is considering the matter." With regard to the detention of the U. S. chartered troopship *Tartar* the Harbour Master explained that the passenger certificate only allowed for 741 passengers, and he was therefore compelled by law

to refuse a clearance; but when he was informed later on that the necessary life-saving apparatus for the larger number was on board, he at once granted a clearance.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION

was inaugurated by the first reading of an Appropriation Bill and of the Insanitary Properties Bill, the second and third readings of a number of Naturalisation Bills, the passing through all stages of an ordinance to extend the Vagrancy Ordinance, the second reading of the Rating Ordinance and of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, and the third reading of a Bill to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance. The Council adjourned to the 25th instant.

#### THE NEW TERRITORY.

The roads under construction on the Kowloon side of the water are being pushed on with the utmost vigour, and a large batch of surveyors are now on their way from India in the Indo-China steamer *Suisang*, shortly expected from Calcutta. In the estimates provision is made for this staff by an appropriation of \$14,400. They will be actively employed during the winter and it is to be hoped that they may soon get the country surveyed, and steps then be taken to secure some little revenue from it. Under present circumstances this addition to our area is going to cost us \$346,622.17. Something must be done to raise a revenue.

#### CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LD.

The thirty-third ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 10th inst., when the report and accounts (already published) were adopted *nem. dis.* The Chairman congratulated the shareholders on meeting them in more convenient and healthier offices, which had been secured at a very moderate rental. He was glad to be able to rejoice with them in the fulfilment of his guarded prophecy of last year of an improvement in the working, but the general insurance outlook was not very brilliant, rates being still very low. He was sorry to have to announce the resignation of their London manager, Mr. Waldemar Schmidt, through ill health. Mr. Schmidt had, however, accepted a seat on the London Board and they would still have the benefit of his advice. He would be succeeded by Mr. Garfit, who would shortly leave here to take up his new duties, and until Mr. Ray's return Mr. Wadman would act as Secretary in Hongkong.

#### THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in this flourishing concern took place on the 12th instant, when the proceedings were very brief and formal. The report and accounts were passed *unanimously*, the retiring directors and the auditors were unanimously re-elected, and the shareholders hurried away well satisfied. In his speech the Chairman drew attention to the amount of the balance at credit on 30th June in the 1899 account, *viz.*, \$1,194,031, a sum considerably in excess of that of any preceding half year, and though it was too early to form an estimate of the year's working there was every reason to believe it would turn out very favourably. He then announced the retirement of Mr. Jukes from the post of agent in London, and the appointment of Mr. Douglas Jones to that post, the latter's place as Secretary here being taken by Mr. W. J. Saunders, who lately acted in that capacity.

#### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the shareholders in this Company took place at the offices of the General Agents this morning. The report and accounts (the gist of which has already been published) were adopted unanimously, and the other formal business was transacted with the usual expedition. This Company has had a run of hard luck lately, and has not been able to increase its reserve fund.

#### FIRE AT WEST POINT.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th instant, another fire broke out in the Western district, and was soon found to be raging in the Wo On Godown Co.'s godowns, in which timber, beans, etc., were stored. The Fire Brigade turned out promptly, but the flames had obtained a good hold, and the contents were almost entirely destroyed while the buildings sustained considerable damage. Both the building and its contents were insured in foreign offices.

#### NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Under the heading there is a little more to record this week. The warships are beginning to show themselves here again. The British cruiser *Undaunted* left here on the 7th instant for Manila, and the *Bonaventure* came out of dock the same day and took the moorings vacated by her. The American gunboat *Princeton* returned here on the evening of the 7th instant from Canton with the U. S. Minister on board. She left for Manila on the 12th instant. On the 10th instant the United States battleship *Oregon* arrived here from Manila. She is a fine vessel, and helps to fill up the blank in the anchorage. The British gunboat *Rattler* left here on the 11th instant for England, having completed her commission on this Station. The British cruiser *Hermione* from Amoy, and the cruiser *Endymion* from Manila, both arrived yesterday. The U. S. chartered troopship *Athenian* also arrived here yesterday from Manila, and the French cruiser *Pascal* from Shanghai.

Hongkong, 14th October.

#### LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

#### A CABINET COUNCIL.

To-day a Cabinet Council has been held, and we are all waiting anxiously to learn of its result. Of the last dispatch from the Boer Government the contents are only known to us from summaries received from Boer sources. On the face of them the proposals made by the Transvaal Government do not sound unreasonable. They consent to a Conference, though they draw a distinction between a Conference and a Joint Commission of Enquiry. In regard to the franchise question they have already offered all and rather more than all that Sir Alfred Milner asked for. But what conditions were attached to the proposals made in the last dispatch the summaries received from the Transvaal do not tell us. This is characteristic of President Kruger's diplomacy. He publishes to the world an abstract of his dispatch which is designed to give the impression that the Boer Government is more than reasonable and conciliatory; but he holds something back. That that something is in the nature of a demand for the recognition of the absolute independence of the Transvaal it is not difficult to guess. If it were not an impossible demand, rendering absolutely nugatory all the other proposals of the dispatch, we should certainly, ere this, have had an intimation from the Colonial Office that the acute stage of the crisis was passed.

#### AN ULTIMATUM.

The general belief is that the Cabinet has been called together to agree on the presentation of something in the nature of an ultimatum to the Boer Government. Mr. Chamberlain declared in his recent speech in Birmingham that the sand in the hourglass was running out. Mr. Morley, the only prominent politician who has attacked the policy of our Government, has urged that the negotiations should be timed not by the hour-glass but by the "good old-fashioned eight-day clock," and he has prescribed, as a remedy for the troubles, "Patience, patience, patience." But this

is very far from being the temper of the British public. They feel that we have been patient long enough, and a vigorous declaration by the Government setting forth the minimum demands of Great Britain and insisting on an immediate reply, would be generally welcomed.

#### IS IT WAR?

In military circles war is regarded as inevitable; but to a great extent doubtless the wish is father to the thought, and military opinion on such a matter as this is not the most reliable. That the War Office is actively and energetically preparing for war in case war should prove inevitable is, of course, beyond question. They would be criminally negligent if they were not taking action. But in political circles there is still a strong hope that the Transvaal will give way, and that war will be averted. There has been much debate as to whether in case of hostilities Sir Redvers Buller or Sir Evelyn Wood would have the command; but the most reliable information seems to be that, if the situation remains threatening, an army corps will be sent to the Cape under Sir Redvers Buller, and then in case of actual hostilities Sir Evelyn Wood will go out to take the supreme command.

#### THE ST. LEGER.

Doncaster Week has proved as attractive as ever. The neighbouring houses of great patrons of the turf have been filled with fashionable and sporting notabilities, and the crowds about the course have shown no falling off in numbers, though it had long been known that, so far as the St. Leger was concerned, it could be nothing better than a match between *Flying Fox* and *Caiman*, and a very one-sided match at that. In the result the victory of the Duke of Westminster's colt proved one of the easiest in the records of the St. Leger, and *Flying Fox* thus added his name to the few horses which have won the triple event;—the Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger. His record this year has been one of unbroken success, though as a two-year-old he once ran second to *Caiman*; and at the end of the season it will probably be found that he has won in stakes as much as *Donovan* or *Isinglass*.

#### BULL-FIGHTING.

A remarkable amount of attention has been devoted by the London newspapers, and by the English papers generally, to the series of Sunday bull-fights which are now taking place in Boulogne, first because it is the first deliberate attempt to acclimatise the Spanish bull-fight in Northern France, and secondly because a large proportion—by some estimated at as much as 20 or 25 per cent—of the audience has been composed of English people, including many English ladies. The Mayor of Boulogne has explained that, while disapproving of the shows, he has no power to prevent them, the promoters being, under French law, only liable to small fines for cruelty to animals. Bull-fights have, of course, for years been among the most popular of entertainments; but they are not all of the brutal Spanish type. The Boulogne fights, however, are an improvement on the Spanish form in only one particular. The bulls are tortured in the same inhuman way, but there is not the same cruelty to the horses. A Spanish audience is not satisfied unless two or three horses are disembowelled to every one of the six bulls killed during a *course*; but in Boulogne the horses are protected.

#### CRICKET.

On Wednesday at the Oval, the last county match was finished, and on the same day the Australians completed their brilliant tour by defeating the South of England at Hastings. The Hastings Festival continues till to-morrow with a match between the Home Counties and the rest of England, and then the cricket season will be at an end. Surrey has won

the County Championship for the first time since 1895, and Middlesex, as last year, has to be content with second place. As regards county cricket it has been a most interesting season, the result remaining doubtful to the very end, since a defeat of Surrey in her last match with Warwick would have given the premier honours to Middlesex. It may be noted, however, that under the old system of reckoning Yorkshire would have been the Champion, her net record of wins being higher than Surrey's and Middlesex's, though her average is lower. The Australian team has in one sense proved the most successful which has ever visited this country, being the first which has ever returned home with only three defeats recorded against it. It is true that luck in the test matches has had something to do with this, only one out of four unfinished matches having been drawn in their favour; but they have proved themselves a brilliant team and however much English cricketers may wish that it had been possible to fight all the test matches to a finish, they have no desire to detract from the glory which the colonial cricketers have won.

8th September.

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "ULTIMATUM."

We are now in full possession of the results of last Friday's Cabinet Council. The text of the dispatch which Mr. Chamberlain forwarded immediately after the meeting has been published, and even the severest critics in this country of the Colonial Secretary's methods can find little or no fault with it, as the *Daily Chronicle* itself is fain to admit. The dispatch is not strictly speaking an ultimatum, though it is constantly referred to as such. While the British Government "earnestly press" for an immediate reply to their proposals they do not fix a time limit, and in this sense the dispatch falls short of an ultimatum; but it is made abundantly clear that this is the last word of the British Government on the subject of the recent negotiations. "If," says Mr. Chamberlain in his concluding sentence, "the reply of the Government of the South African Republic should be negative or inconclusive, Her Majesty's Government must reserve to themselves the right to reconsider the situation *de novo*, and to formulate their own proposals for final settlement."

#### PEACE OF WAR?

It is difficult to see on what grounds President Krüger and his advisers could reject the latest proposals of the British Government. They have not asked for a single concession to the Outlanders which the Boer Government has not already expressed its willingness to make. The sole point of difference between the two Governments is that the Transvaal wants to couple with the concessions a repudiation of suzerainty and an acknowledgment of the Republic's status as a "Sovereign International State;" and to this the British Government refuses to assent. The only ground on which the Transvaal could reasonably refuse the scheme proposed is that it would endanger Boer supremacy in the Transvaal; and since the scheme is their own they cannot possibly maintain this contention. The question of suzerainty or no suzerainty has no bearing on this point; and it is clear that, if they believed that the scheme would endanger Boer supremacy, they would never have formulated it. There is, therefore, a strong hope that the Boers will agree to adopt the scheme, substituting for the declaration of absolute independence a modified declaration to which the British Government could give its consent. But in the state of feeling now existing in the Transvaal all is uncertainty as to what the result will be. The Boers have completed their consideration of the dispatch, and we are now anxiously awaiting the Boer Government's

reply. There are many who still fear that no settlement is possible without a war.

#### DREYFUS.

It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the intensity of feeling created in this country by the re-condemnation of Dreyfus. No one expected the result. The trial was reported in all the newspapers with a fulness utterly unexampled in the case of a trial taking place in a foreign country; and the evidence of Dreyfus's innocence, and of the shameful conspiracy of perjury and forgery by which the attempt to get at the truth had been so long frustrated, was so overwhelming that no one believed that the most prejudiced and dishonest of judges would have had the effrontery to bring in a verdict of "guilty." The feeling of sorrow and shame and indignation was universal; and it is not surprising that, in some instances it took the form of unjustly visiting the sins of the five judges at Rennes and their supporters on the heads of unoffending Frenchmen who happened to be in our midst. We are expecting every day now to hear that Dreyfus has been "pardoned" by President Loubet; but although everyone will rejoice that the martyr whose sufferings have been so terrible should be at once restored to his family, such a result will by no means renew one's confidence in French justice. Englishmen generally will be disposed to agree with the sentiment expressed by the English Chief Rabbi in his Atonement Day Sermon, yesterday: "A pardon should be rejected with scorn, for where no crime has been committed how can a pardon be granted?"

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Dover is this year the site of the Annual Conference of the British Association; the little seaport cannot offer so much to the *savants* in the way of hospitality and entertainment as some of the larger towns which they have visited; and so far there has been nothing of sensational interest in the proceedings. Sir Michael Foster, the President of the year, attempted in his address to summarise the scientific achievements of the century which is drawing to a close; but so large a subject could of course only be dealt with in the meekest outline, within the limits of a Presidential address. A visit to Boulogne and a reception of French *savants* were among the items of the programme, and there was a proposal to omit these in view of the Rennes judgment. This unwise advice was, however, rejected, and English and French men of science fraternised as if the famous phrase of a French War-Minister were true, and *il n'y avait pas d'Affaire Dreyfus*.

#### THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The Peculiar People are probably in numbers one of the smallest of the innumerable sects of Christianity in this country; but their frequent appearances before magistrates and judges on charges of manslaughter in letting their children die for want of medical attendance bring them into considerable notoriety. Apart from the cruelty into which their belief in faith-healing leads them, they are an exceedingly honest and well-conducted body of people, and much interest is taken in a "split" which has just occurred among them. Mr. James Hempstead, an elder among them, and the owner of a chapel, has called in a doctor to a sick child, and has declined to admit that his action has put him outside the pale of the sect. He has obtained a following which is estimated at quite a third part of the Plymouth Brethren; and a vigorous attempt is being made to expel him and all his following from the brotherhood. Mr. Hempstead has the sympathy of everybody outside the sect, for the prosecution of Plymouth Brethren who have lost their children is a painful business and has an unpleasant though unreal resemblance to religious persecution. Few people know what the

tenets of the Plymouth Brotherhood are, apart from the treatment of the sick by anointing and laying on of hands; but doubtless there is something in them worth retaining when faith-healing has been got rid of.

#### "THE GHETTO."

It was a curious coincidence that the first performance of *The Ghetto* at the Comedy Theatre should have taken place on the very night of the Dreyfus judgment. In spite, however, of the interest in everything Jewish at the present time, the play does not seem fated to have a long existence. It is an adaptation of a work by Mr. Herman Heyermans, jr., a Dutch dramatist of fame in his own country; but, however excellent as a series of pictures of Jewish life in the early part of the century its dramatic interest is insufficient to keep the audience entertained. Moreover, Mr. Kyrie Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter, however excellent in their own line, are by no means suited to high intellectual drama of the kind at which Mr. Heyermans has striven. It is a play somewhat of the Ibsen School, scorning the artifices of the average dramatist; but it will hardly be popular even with the admirers of Ibsen, and it will certainly prove *caviare* to the general.

15th September.

#### Peking Gazettes.

#### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE

*Specially translated for the North-China Herald.*

2nd October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Yuan Ch'ang (time-expired Taotai of Wuhu, Anhui province) is appointed a Metropolitan officer of the 3rd grade and Minister of the Tsungli Yamén.

#### THE FATHER OF THE MARTYRED T'AN SZE-TUNG.

(2) T'an Chi-hsun, retiring Governor of Hupeh, need not come to the Capital for audience; he is to return to his native province (Hunan) at once.

*Note.*—This ex-Governor is the father of the lately martyred T'an Sze-tung, the chief of the six young Reformers who were executed without trial on the 28th of September. By Chinese law the father of T'an Sze-tung should also have been punished for the treason of the son, but it is stated on reliable authority that, when T'an Sze-tung was recommended to the Emperor by Governor Ch'ên of Hunan in July of the same year, the father, then Governor of Hupeh, memorialised the Throne saying that his son was unworthy of the Imperial favour, that the young man was filled with radical views about reform, distinctly opposed to the constitution of the country, and finally, that he (the memorialist) declined all responsibility for the future conduct of his son should the Emperor decide to give the man any power. This memorial saved the ex-Governor and the rest of his family from proscription when the eldest son became involved in the ruin of the Reform Party; but the old man was made to feel the "disgrace" all the same by being forbidden an audience on leaving his post.

#### THE GREAT INUNDATION IN SHANTUNG.

(3) Chang Shu-mei, Governor of Shantung, reports that breaches have been made in the Yellow River by the influx of waters from the northwest and that, in consequence, the whole of the region embraced within the districts of Shou-chang, Tungya, Lich'êng, Tsiyang, Pochoo, P'ingyin, and Feich'êng have been



inundated to the depth of many feet. Further, that the region north and south of the Grand Canal has also been flooded, destroying innumerable market towns and villages round about. The sufferings of the people by this calamity may well be imagined and the memorialist, therefore, prays that he may be allowed the use of the new season tribute rice due by Shantung *via* the Grand Canal, as the most rapid means of relieving the present distress. This prayer is granted, but care must be taken that the people aided be *bona fide* sufferers from the inundation. The memorialist's proposal to employ the sufferers in repairing the breaches and thus giving them work to do is also approved.

#### ANOTHER RETURN TO THE OLD GROOVE.

(4) The other day, a number of officials presented memorials recommending the sending to Peking of the money value of the annual tribute rice from Kiangsu and Chékiang province *via* the Grand Canal, instead of transporting it in kind; for by the latter method the annual loss to Government through the avarice and dishonesty of speculating officials *en route* averaged not less than 5 or 6 millions, which would all be saved to the Imperial exchequer by turning this rice into money on the spot. We, therefore, commanded Prince Ching and the Grand Secretary, Sun Chia-nai, to consult with the Board of Revenue as to the feasibility of the methods above proposed. The joint report of these Ministers is now before us, in which they declare that the country is always in need of rice, that when famines occur it has often been the custom to divert this tribute rice to famine relief, while considering the great importance of Peking there should always be a superfluity of grain in case of emergencies in the capital. All this would be impracticable were all this immense quantity of tribute rice by the Grand Canal sold at the places of production and its value in money transmitted to Peking instead. Furthermore, a close scrutiny of the account books of the Board of Revenue failed to prove the assertion that there was a loss of from 5 to 6 million taels per annum through transporting this tribute rice by the Grand Canal. The proposed changes would seem to benefit the grain merchants of Peking only, in that the lack of this tribute rice in the capital would give them the opportunity to raise their prices to an exorbitant scale, for as things are even now, the price of rice and other cereals is constantly going up, so that if anything should happen where the Government would be compelled to buy rice the prices asked by the grain merchants would prohibit any dealing with them and thus cause endless difficulties and delay. We concur with this view of the matter and command that, with the exception of such tribute rice as has already been ordered to be diverted towards the relief of famine in North Kiangsu and Shantung, the balance due at Peking shall be transported through the Grand Canal as usual and that the transport department in connection therewith be continued as heretofore. There is really no need of change nor of innovation in this respect.

3rd October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

T'ing Chieh (Manchu) is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Chihli. T'ing Jung (Manchu) is appointed Civil Governor of Moukden and Literary Chancellor of Fengtien province; and Wan P'ei-yin is appointed Salt Commissioner of the Changlu Circuit of Chihli-Honan.

4th October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

##### ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE REACTIONISTS.

(1) Li Tuan-yü, President of the Board of Rites, has presented a memorial asking for mercy and stands forth as a self-accuser, ac-

knowledging his serious misdemeanour in having also recommended to the Emperor such dangerous and seditious characters as the arch traitor Kang Yu-wei and his friends. At an audience of the Emperor, also, he had the audacity to strongly recommend these men, frankly accepting the responsibility of his action. Now that the conspiracy has been exposed Li Tuan-yü seeks to curry favour by confessing his sin, thereby cunningly trying to get out of the just punishment in store for him. In view of this it would not be acting justly to the others if we punished him in the ordinary way for indiscretion in making a recommendation. We, therefore, command that the said President of the Board of Rites be cashiered of his rank and titles and then be banished to Kashgaria, where he shall be placed under the surveillance of the local authorities there [during the remainder of his life] as a warning to others.

#### THE SEARCH FOR WANG CHAO

(2) The President of the Court of Censors reports that he has been unable to arrest the person of Wang Chao, a Metropolitan officer of the 4th grade, and that so far there is no trace of his whereabouts. It is evident that the said Wang Chao has fled in fear of receiving the punishment due for his crimes. But there can be no leniency exercised in his case and we therefore command that he be cashiered and that the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, the Governor of Peking, and the Censors of the Five Cities shall make a strict search for his person. The Governor of Peking shall also instruct the district magistrate of Ninghohsien, Shun-tien prefecture, the native city of the fugitive, to confiscate whatever property he possesses there and that every effort should be made to arrest his person.

*Note.*—This Wang Chao may be said to have caused the climax which brought about the *coup d'état* of the Empress Dowager. When 3rd-class Secretary of the Board of Rites, a reform memorial was handed by him to his superiors, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of his Board, for transmission to the Emperor. His superiors on reading the contents refused to hand the paper to the Throne on the ground that it was revolutionary and asked him to revise his suggestions. This Wang Chao stoutly refused to do, declaring that the Emperor had given permission to memorialise on any subject and he (Wang Chao) was only obeying the Imperial commands. In great wrath the Manchu President Huai Tapu, using his colleagues' names also, denounced Wang Chao as a dangerous character and asked the Emperor to cashier the man. The consternation of the old bigots may be imagined when, instead of finding that their request had been granted, the Emperor in great wrath demanded to know their reason for disobeying his special commands and daring to stop a memorial to the Throne. The result was that, instead of getting Wang Chao cashiered, as they hoped, the denouncers were themselves cashiered; and instead of punishing Wang Chao for his "insolence" the Emperor praised him for his courage in standing up for his rights and rewarded him with the rank of a Metropolitan officer of the 4th grade—equivalent to that of a Provincial Judge. This *coultrétemps* showed the Conservatives that they were standing on a volcano, that the Emperor was determined to prosecute his reform schemes at all costs, and that he was ready and willing to use the strong hand, if necessary, should any one dare to thwart him. The result of all this is only too well-known, and needs no recapitulation now.—*Translator.*

#### A CONFESSION OF IGNORANCE.

(3) In future should any *yamen* memorialise the Throne in the Manchu language according to ancient usage, they are hereafter required to write on one side of the page in Manchu and on the

other the Chinese translation of the same, and so also when making up the usual list of official names in Manchu.

(4) P'ang Hung-shu is appointed Taotai of the Ta-shun-Kuang Intendancy of Chihli province.

5th October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Tao Shou-heng is appointed President of the Board of Rites and Chao Shu-ch'iao is appointed President of the Board of Punishments.

(2) Wen T'ü (Manchu), former Censor of the Hukuang Circuit, is hereby given the rank of a prefect.

#### SUPPRESSION OF ANOTHER REFORMER

(3) Huang Chun-hsien, recently appointed Minister to the Court of Tokio, having reported himself too ill to proceed to his post and asked to be relieved, the request is hereby granted and Li Sheng-tu, Censor of the Kiangnan Circuit, is hereby appointed in his place as a Minister of the 2nd class. Li Sheng-tu is further given the brevet rank of the Metropolitan 3rd grade and made an expectant official of the 4th Metropolitan grade.

*Note.*—Huang Chun-hsien, or Wong Kung-doo as he was known when Chinese Consul-General at Singapore in 1894/96, was a prominent member of the Reform Party and a close friend of Kang Yu-wei. On returning from Singapore he was appointed in 1897 Salt Taotai of Honan, where he also was for a time acting Provincial Judge. Just before the *coup d'état* he was appointed by the Emperor Minister to Japan, but on getting to Shanghai the crash came, and knowing that he was a marked man in Peking as the close friend of Kang Yu-wei, he prudently resigned, thereby escaping the meshes prepared for him when he went up for the usual audience. He was, however, arrested in Shanghai and an attempt was made to kidnap him to Peking and execute him there, but fortunately the plot was foiled and Huang, taking advantage of a temporary relapse of the Empress Dowager's strictness, managed to escape to Hongkong, though ostensibly bound for his home, near Swatow. This was most fortunate, for the third day after his departure a secret decree arrived in Shanghai commanding Huang's summary decapitation in the native city and, failing this, that he be executed upon landing at Swatow.—*Translator.*

6th October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

##### THE EMPRESS DOWAGER ON THE TREATMENT DUE TO FOREIGNERS.

(1) I, the Empress Dowager, Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., hereby issue the following edict:—Ever since this country has been opened to international commerce natives and foreigners have all been treated impartially, without distinction of nationality. Edict after edict has been issued instructing the local authorities everywhere to protect missionaries in their work and it should have been the duty of the gentry and *literate* of all provinces to aid Government in enforcing peace and harmony and cordially treating all missionaries who come among them. We repeatedly warned them not to be suspicious but to maintain friendly relations always. I find, however, that of late the people of the various provinces have been troubling the Christians, and moreover that certain cases involving the people and Christians in the province of Szechuan have, up to the present, not been settled. It is indeed cause for indignation that ignorant people should start rumours and so cause riots and conflicts to arise, and that the local authorities have been unable to prevent such by previous exhortations and teachings. They cannot therefore escape the charge of incapability and consequent punishment. I hereby issue this special decree to the

high provincial authorities of the Empire to tremblingly obey my instructions and diligently protect all places wherever Christian places of worship of any nationality shall have been established. All missionaries who may be in the interior must be properly and politely treated, and if ever any disputes between foreigners and natives arise justice must be done in every instance. The people also must be enjoined to live in harmony with the native Christians in their midst. All the more, cordiality should be shown to foreigners travelling in the interior. I hereby warn all officials now that if after the promulgation of this my decree, it should appear that there is any further incapability in dealing with future cases of this sort so that riots and trouble follow, the local officials concerned will be immediately punished with the utmost severity, nor will the high provincial officials be allowed to escape their responsibility in the matter. Do not say that a fair warning has not been given after this!

#### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(2) P'u Ting (Imperial Clansman) is appointed a sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat with the brevet rank of a Vice-President of the Board of Rites.

(3) Li P'ei-yuan is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments and Hsü Hui-li Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments and acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue.

#### MORE REFORMERS DISMISSED AND DEGRADED.

(4) When a high officer of the Crown like Ch'en Pao-chên, Governor of Hunan, becomes guilty of recommending dangerous and seditious characters (like Kang Yü-wei) to the Throne, and exercises no care over his own conduct, he has indeed failed in his duty to the Throne and betrayed the confidence reposed in him. Ch'en Pao-chên is, therefore, cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service, as also his son, Ch'en San-lih, 3rd-class Secretary of the Board of Civil Appointments for the like offence. With regard to Kiang P'iao, an expectant Metropolitan officer of the 4th grade, (a prominent reformer and ex-Literary Chancellor of Hunan) and Yung Hsi-ling, a Hanlin Bachelor, who have been accused of having forewarned, and also harboured fugitives guilty of treason, they are hereby also cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service. They are further commanded to return to their respective native cities, where they are to be placed under the surveillance of the local authorities.

7th October, 1898.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) A special decree in the name of the Empress Dowager commanding Viceroy and Governors of provinces to continue their search for really talented men who possessed the ability of bettering the condition of the masses and had tact in dealing with them, and warning those local officials now in office that she intends to keep a strict eye on their conduct in future and that she will not allow her people to be oppressed. The soldiers of the army are also to be more kindly treated in the future and close attention must be paid to their proper discipline and instruction.

*Note.*—The tenor of the above and following decrees evidently shows that the Empress Dowager wishes to curry favour with the masses, for fear lest the benevolent government of the Emperor had touched their hearts and her *coup d'état* and usurpation of power be universally actively resented.—*Translator.*

(2) Another special decree in the Empress Dowager's name declaring that, in his eagerness to inaugurate Reform in his Empire, the Emperor had not taken into account his actual health

and bodily strength so that he was soon bewildered, clever as he doubtless was, by the multiplicity of memorials presented to him and thus easily led away from the true path by interested persons. She then reiterates her command forbidding the future presentation of memorials by any one unless permitted by law, and further declares that the various innovations so far sanctioned are sufficient for the country, while there seemed to be no more new ideas worthy of taking up, since in looking over the majority of memorials recently presented to the Emperor she had found no new suggestions of value, those containing anything tangible or worthy of imitation being merely repetitions of suggestions already previously recommended and since taken up by the Government on trial.

#### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(3) Yuan Shih-k'ai, Provincial Judge of Chihli and acting Treasurer, memorialises on behalf of Yuan Fêng-lin, Provincial Treasurer-designate of Hupeh, now in Paotingfu, stating that the said officer is very ill and prays to be allowed to resign his new post. The prayer is granted and Shan Lien (Manchu) is hereby appointed to the said post.

(4) Yü Lien-san, Provincial Treasurer of Hunan, is hereby promoted Governor of the said province, vice Ch'en Pao-chên, cashiered and dismissed for ever; and Yü Hsien (Manchu), Provincial Judge of Shantung, is hereby promoted to the Treasuryship vacated by the said Yü Lien-san.

(5) Ching Sing (Manchu), Provincial Judge of Shansi, is hereby transferred to the Provincial Judgeship of Shantung, vice Yü Hsien promoted Provincial Treasurer of Hunan; and Hsi Liang (Manchu), a Taotai of Shantung, is hereby promoted to the Shansi Provincial Judgeship vice Ching Sing transferred as above.

(6) Tsêng Kuang-huan (Earl Wei-yi) is appointed acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue vice Hsü Hui-li.

*Note.*—Tsêng Kuang-huan was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board of Rites, cashiered on account of Wang Chao's affair; but in justice to the former it is but right to say that his consent to the joint memorial denouncing Wang Chao was not asked by the proud Manchu President, Huai Ta-pu, who thereby involved all his colleagues in his own ruin.—*Translator.*

8th October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) A decree of the Empress Dowager giving thanks for the escape the country has had from the treason of Kang-Yü-wei and his Reformers, and while reiterating her promise not to implicate others in the plot, calls upon all the officials and people of the empire to be loyal to the dynasty and true to their country.

#### A PROMOTION.

(2) Shou Shan, retiring prefect of Kai-fêngfu, capital of Honan, is hereby appointed Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Heilungchiang, Amur territory.

#### THE EMPRESS DOWAGER ON THE SITUATION.

(3) Hui Chang (Manchu) has presented a memorial referring to the execution of the six traitors the other day, and states that, owing to all six being of Chinese descent, there are rumours afloat among the masses that the Government protects and confides in men of Manchu descent while it considers all Chinese as "outsiders." We ordered the execution of Yang Shen-hsiu and his five companions because they were the principal members of the great traitor Kang Yü-wei's Party, and not because they were of Chinese descent. To show that we were merciful we even notified that we were not going to implicate others of the Party. Where did this rumour come from? Can Hui Chang prove it; or is it the result of his own imagination? We have too much confidence in our officials,

high and low, to think that they, as men of experience and intelligence, could be influenced by such rumours even if there were such, and they must feel and believe the government would never be guilty of partiality in its treatment of its subjects of any race or nationality.

#### ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF KANG YU-WEI SUFFERS.

(4) Chang Pai-hsi, Literary Chancellor of Kuangtung, has been guilty of a grave misdemeanour in having recommended Kang Yü-wei to the Throne as a man "specially fitted for the post of Minister to one of the foreign Courts." Chang Pai-hsi is hereby handed over to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of a heavy penalty.

#### DEGRADATION OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE REFORM PARTY.

(5) Chih Ch'ü (Manchu), a writer on the staff of the Board of Works, has been guilty of general misconduct and he is therefore summarily cashiered and dismissed the service.

(6) Wang Si-fan, Junior Director of the Supervisorate of Instruction of the Heir Apparent; Li Ho-jui, 2nd-class Secretary of the Board of Works; and Chang Yuan-chi, 3rd-class Secretary of the Board of Punishments, are hereby all cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service.

(7) The decree granting the rank of a Metropolitan official of the 3rd grade a short time ago to Wu Mao-ting is hereby cancelled and he is further dismissed from the post of Co-Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, Commerce, and Arts, in Peking.

#### PERFECTLY IMPARTIAL.

(8) Ch'en Pao-chên, Governor of Hunan, who was yesterday cashiered and dismissed for ever for recommending Kang Yü-wei, was recommended for the Governorship of Hunan by Jung Lu (the Empress Dowager's nephew). Jung Lu has now accused himself of this misdemeanour and asks for a penalty in punishment thereof. He is hereby handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of an adequate penalty.

9th October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

##### THE RESTORATION OF "WENCHANG."

(1) The edict formerly issued abolishing the composition of *Wenchang* at the literary examinations is hereby cancelled and the usual methods, instituted by our ancestors, are to be observed therein in the future. The system of special recommendations of men of learning and talents recently inaugurated is also prohibited from this day.

##### LEGATION GUARDS.

(2) The Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie is hereby ordered to select a body of picked and trustworthy soldiers for duty to patrol the streets in the vicinity of the foreign legations. They are commanded to arrest any person or persons seeking to raise a disturbance within those precincts.

##### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(3) Hsü Hui-yao is appointed acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of Rites.

(4) Lü Hai-huan, Minister to Germany, is further appointed Chief Director of the Court of Imperial Banquets.

##### THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

(5) As newspapers serve only to excite the masses to subvert the present order of things and the editors thereof are composed mainly of the dregs of the *literati*, no good can be served by the continuance of these dangerous instruments against the public peace. We hereby command our Viceroy and Governors of provinces to suppress and confiscate all newspaper offices within their jurisdiction, to arrest the editors concerned, and to have them punished to the utmost extent of the law.

THE PEKING BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, ETC.,  
ABOLISHED.

(6) The labours of the Head Bureau of Agriculture, Commerce and the Arts, at Peking, having been so far abortive there appears to be no necessity of its existence any further in the capital, and we, therefore, hereby abolish that institution. The Viceroy and Governors of provinces may, however, establish such in their own provincial capitals, and they are ordered to place men of proved ability and integrity over them.

10th October.

## IMPERIAL DECREE.

As Sha Lien and Feng Ming are now engaged in a mission of investigation in the provinces, the former's post of Senior Vice-President of the Board of Rites is hereby given to Chun Liang *pro tem.*, and that of the Senior Vice-Presidency of the Board of Works, belonging to Feng Ming, to Chung Hsün *pro tem.*

11th October.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

## THE ABOLISHED GOVERNORSHIPS.

(1) I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., hereby issue the following decree:—The posts of Governors of Kuangtung, Hupeh, and Yunnan have already been abolished and their duties amalgamated with those of the Viceroy concerned. It is, however, my wish to know whether the said Viceroy will be able to bear easily this extra burden placed on their shoulders, and I, therefore, command the Grand Council to deliberate over the matter with the Board of Civil Appointments and then report to me thereon.

Notice:—The restoration of these posts, for many obvious reasons—that of appointing favourites to them being one of the most important—was, of course, already predetermined by the Empress Dowager and her counsellors, but some show of impartiality and justice must be made for the benefit of the outside world and so the above decree was issued.—*Translator.*

THE PROSCRIPTION OF CLUBS AND  
ASSOCIATIONS.

(2) I, the Empress Dowager, hereby issue the following decree:—There has always been a law of this dynasty forbidding the establishment of societies and associations of any sort whatever; but it seems that, of late, a number of officials, gentry and *literati* have been in the habit of inaugurating such things, and joining secret societies and banded associations regardless of the detriment to their reputations. These societies usually declare that their primary object is to exhort people to be good and virtuous, but as a matter of fact they are banded together with the object of disturbing the peace. The Viceroy and Governors of provinces are, therefore, commanded to search diligently for members of these associations and punish them according to their respective responsibilities—as chiefs or followers. For the danger to the Empire is very great. The property, if any, belonging to these societies shall be confiscated to Government and justice and impartiality should be carefully exercised in dealing with the matter. The traitors will then learn to fear and tremble when they see their companions thus punished and the ignorant masses seeing the penalties meted out to bad men will then also fear and reform themselves. Let this edict be published far and wide.

Note.—The sentence against chiefs and principal members of secret societies is summary decapitation, while the less responsible are usually banished. This will be a great harvest for dishonest officials and *yamen* underlings.—*Translator.*

## THE MOST POWERFUL SUBJECT IN CHINA.

(3) I, the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., hereby acknowledge the

receipt of a memorial from the Grand Secretary, Jung Lu, reporting the date of the receipt of his Great Seal of Office appointing him Generalissimo of the armies of Chihli and the Peiyang Administration, and the consequent taking over of the post by him. Now as the times are exceedingly critical and the organising and disciplining of our armies matters of the first importance, and to emphasise the important post now held by Jung Lu, I am further constrained to appoint him Imperial High Commissioner, with supreme command and the powers of life and death, over the Yi Army Corps under General Sung Ch'ing; the Kansu Army Corps, under General Tung Fu-hsiang; the Wuyi Army Corps under General Nieh Sze-ch'eng, Provincial Commander-in-chief of Chihli; the New Army Corps, under Yuan Shih-k'ai, expectant Vice-President of one of the Six Boards; and the various military and naval forces of the Peiyang. This will place the forces guarding Peking under one responsible head and the said Jung Lu being given such a high and responsible post is expected to use every effort in personally attending to the welfare and discipline of the troops under his supreme command, so that they may form a rock of defence around the capital of the Empire.

## Meetings.

## THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1899, there were present:—Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, J. Prentice, E. Quackenbush, E. B. Skottowe, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

**Departmental Reports.**—The following are submitted and ordered for publication:—

ABSTRACT OF ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR  
SEPTEMBER.

**Public School.**—This building has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and painted, and is now in first-class condition.

**Public Wash-Houses.**—Plans and estimates, etc., have been prepared for the erection of Public Wash-Houses on an extended scale on the Council's land adjoining the Old Cemetery. Although the lessees were willing to pay sufficient rent to cover the interest and all charges on the total outlay they have been as yet unable to find satisfactory security.

**West Hongkew Police Station.**—This building was partially burnt down on the 6th of last month. The contract for the rebuilding has been let and the work is now being proceeded with.

**Proposed Road from Shanghai to the Hills.**—I have carefully gone over several alternative routes with a view to locating the proposed line of road, but although some of the existing roads are extremely good, I have not yet been able to locate an entirely satisfactory route. Comte de Bezaure, Consul-General for France, who has taken the keenest interest in the scheme since its inception, has, however, kindly handed me an excellent survey made by Pere Bezaurepair of the whole line from Sicauei to the Hills. The route appears to be extremely well chosen, and when I have been over the line, I will report further on the matter.

**Sicauei Road.**—Metalling portion of—A letter has been forwarded to the registered owners of land fronting on this road asking them whether in the event of the metalling of a strip of the roadway being proceeded with, they would be willing to pay half the estimated cost of the work. So far the replies received have been very favourable. A permanent roadway connecting the Bubbling Well and Sicauei Roads would be a great boon to the Shanghai public, and would also increase the value of properties along the road.

**Cleansing and Scavenging.**—This work has now become a sub-division of this depart-

ment, and every effort is being made to improve matters generally. The method pursued in watering the roads has been carefully watched for some time. I find that the mafoos are extremely careless, and very rarely attempt to regulate the outflow of water. The street watering plant is certainly very antiquated, and I have already ordered some improved fittings from home, but I am afraid it will take a long time to replace the entire plant. Additional supervision would improve the mafoos, their main idea being to empty their carts as quickly as possible directly the foreign overseer's back is turned. I will report further in this direction shortly.

**Dust Carts.**—The Public Health Committee of the London County Council has just awarded a premium of £25 for the best design for a covered dust cart. 345 designs were sent in, and the Clerk to the Council has kindly promised to forward me particulars of the prize design.

## General Statistics:—

|                                                                               |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of tons of road material received from the Quarry .....                | 3,039 |
| Ditto Ditto used .....                                                        | 3,351 |
| Tons of stone broken by No. 1 Stone Breaker at Quarry .....                   | 1,560 |
| No. 2 Stone Breaker .....                                                     | 741   |
| Ditto Ditto contract labour .....                                             | 413   |
| Ditto Ditto convict labour .....                                              | 377   |
| Pieces of concrete ware made at Council's depot .....                         | 3,221 |
| Applications for building permits .....                                       | 19    |
| Number of houses to be erected:—                                              |       |
| Central District .....                                                        | 115   |
| Northern " .....                                                              | 44    |
| Eastern " .....                                                               | 64    |
| Western " .....                                                               | 16    |
| Average daily number of labourers employed (exclusive of contract work) ..... | 1,260 |
| Official surveys of lots attended .....                                       | 50    |

CHARLES MAYNE,  
Engineer and Surveyor.

## POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 7th October, 1899.

| Offences.                               | No. of apprehensions. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Breach of Municipal Regulations .....   | 115                   |
| Burglary .....                          | 2                     |
| Cruelty to Animals .....                | 1                     |
| Cutting and Wounding .....              | 1                     |
| Forgery .....                           | 1                     |
| Furious Riding and/or Driving .....     | 1                     |
| Gambling .....                          | 1                     |
| Kidnapping .....                        | 2                     |
| Larceny from Persons .....              | 1                     |
| " Dwellings, etc. ....                  | 57                    |
| Manslaughter .....                      | 3                     |
| Miscellaneous Cases .....               | 403                   |
| Ricsha Licenses suspended .....         | 222                   |
| " confiscated .....                     | 364                   |
| Wheelbarrow, " suspended .....          | 117                   |
| Hand Cart .....                         | 4                     |
| Beggars, Hawkers, and Rag-pickers ..... | 276                   |

|                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police ..... | 1,571 |
| Chinese dead bodies found in streets .....                      | 1     |
| Stray dogs captured .....                                       | 46    |

PIERRE B. PATTISSON,  
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

**Vacancy in Council.**—It is decided to offer the vacancy on the Council, caused by the resignation of Mr. Moses, to Mr. S. A. Hardoon, and the Secretary is directed to write and enquire whether he is willing to serve.

**Fire Department.**—The appointment of Mr. J. W. Ord as Departmental Engineer to the Fire Brigade is confirmed.

**Settlement Extension.**—The official plans of the new boundaries are laid on the table, signed by the Chairman preparatory to being forwarded for signature by the Chinese Officials.

**Markets.**—The Secretary is directed to address a circular letter to local shipping companies, clubs and hotels asking that they may support the Council's efforts to improve the conditions of food supply by instructing their servants to purchase provisions in the Municipal markets only.

The Meeting then adjourns.



## SUMMARY OF LICENSE FEES, &amp;c., FOR SEPTEMBER.

| Description.                           | 1899.                |               |                         | 1898.                |               |                         | 1897.                |               |                         |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|                                        | No. of Houses, &c.   | License Fees. | Total from 1st January. | No. of Houses, &c.   | License Fees. | Total from 1st January. | No. of Houses, &c.   | License Fees. | Total from 1st January. |
| Foreign.                               |                      | \$ cts.       | \$ cts.                 |                      | \$ cts.       | \$ cts.                 |                      | \$ cts.       | \$ cts.                 |
| Hotels and Taverns .....               | 1                    | 26.67         | 1,577.99                | ...                  | ...           | 1,016.83                | ...                  | ...           | 987.33                  |
| Foreign and Native.                    |                      |               |                         |                      |               |                         |                      |               |                         |
| Billiard & Bowling Saloons .....       | ...                  | ...           | 167.00                  | ...                  | ...           | 131.50                  | ...                  | ...           | 126.00                  |
| Theatres, Concerts, etc. ....          | 26                   | 244.00        | 2,510.05                | 26                   | 229.50        | 2,050.00                | 28                   | 119.50        | 1,370.50                |
| Livery Stables .....                   | P. 532 }<br>C. 453 } | 2,284.00      | 21,497.00               | P. 650 }<br>C. 494 } | 2,636.00      | 22,317.50               | P. 727 }<br>C. 558 } | 1,542.00      | 14,092.50               |
| Carts and Waggon's .....               | 348                  | 704.50        | 6,653.50                | 329                  | 666.50        | 6,136.50                | 334                  | 501.00        | 4,777.50                |
| Cargo and Ferry Boats .....            | 1,097                | 727.83        | 4,942.01                | 835                  | 624.17        | 5,019.17                | 804                  | 574.50        | 4,606.00                |
| Steam Launches .....                   | 38                   | 78.00         | 1,200.00                | 34                   | 68.00         | 1,294.00                | 29                   | 76.00         | 138.70                  |
| Butchers' Shops & Stalls .....         | 52                   | 39.50         | 1,367.00                | 132                  | 106.00        | 2,061.50                | 33                   | 33.00         | 279.00                  |
| Private Ponies .....                   | 12                   | 7.65          | 1,378.79                | ...                  | ...           | ...                     | ...                  | ...           | ...                     |
| Carriages .....                        | 16                   | 23.00         | 3,959.00                | ...                  | ...           | ...                     | ...                  | ...           | ...                     |
| Jin-ric-shas .....                     | 100                  | 161.72        | 11,879.08               | ...                  | ...           | ...                     | ...                  | ...           | ...                     |
| Native.                                |                      |               |                         |                      |               |                         |                      |               |                         |
| Shops or Stores for selling            |                      |               |                         |                      |               |                         |                      |               |                         |
| Foreign Liquors .....                  | ...                  | ...           | 2,100.00                | ...                  | ...           | 2,280.00                | ...                  | ...           | 2,140.00                |
| Wine-shops, Restaurants, etc .....     | ...                  | ...           | 5,595.16                | 1                    | 10.00         | 5,097.00                | ...                  | ...           | 3,570.50                |
| Opium-shops and Stores .....           | 1,447                | 5,638.50      | 48,826.95               | 1,485                | 5,663.00      | 51,350.50               | 1,552                | 5,566.50      | 47,221.25               |
| Tea-shops .....                        | 463                  | 595.80        | 4,722.80                | 390                  | 542.50        | 4,896.70                | 386                  | 515.10        | 4,425.40                |
| Pawn-shops .....                       | ...                  | ...           | 6,762.72                | 112                  | 2,396.37      | 8,306.26                | 119                  | 2,307.98      | 7,582.71                |
| Jin-ric-shas .....                     | 4,569                | 6,763.50      | 59,578.50               | 4,072                | 6,108.00      | 58,708.50               | 4,626                | 6,939.00      | 52,441.50               |
| Wheel-barrows .....                    | 4,993                | 3,169.42      | 24,641.74               | 3,936                | 2,504.47      | 21,941.75               | 4,257                | 2,567.75      | 19,986.65               |
| Water-carts .....                      | 9                    | 18.00         | 184.00                  | 12                   | 24.00         | 234.00                  | 15                   | 30.00         | 288.00                  |
| Sampans .....                          | 228                  | 228.00        | 1,517.00                | 285                  | 285.00        | 1,847.00                | 263                  | 263.00        | 1,748.50                |
| Boats .....                            | 1,239                | 446.79        | 3,747.20                | 1,361                | 422.16        | 4,035.74                | 1,769                | 531.75        | 4,467.55                |
| Total...                               |                      | \$ 21,156.88  | 214,807.49              | Total...             | \$ 22,285.67  | 201,634.45              | Total...             | \$ 21,567.08  | 170,308.89              |
| Slaughter-House Fees .....             | 33                   | 223.54        | 2,096.97                | 31                   | 188.66        | 1,758.52                | 31                   | 208.37        | 1,915.73                |
| Cattle-Shed Fees .....                 | 33                   | 971.35        | 8,520.35                | 31                   | 788.50        | 7,147.65                | 32                   | 830.05        | 7,669.15                |
| Market Fees .....                      | 1,352                | 1,723.00      | 15,330.00               | ...                  | ...           | ...                     | ...                  | ...           | ...                     |
| Lock Hospital Fees .....               | 53                   | 219.00        | 1,870.00                | 45                   | 179.00        | 1,341.00                | 35                   | 143.00        | 1,319.00                |
| Sub. o/a Police on Outside Roads ..... | 2                    | 45.00         | 3,267.25                | 10                   | 72.00         | 3,547.50                | 7                    | 63.00         | 3,261.50                |
| Dues on Merchandise .....              | Tls.                 | ...           | 58,551.59               | Tls.                 | 5,369.44      | 42,339.33               | Tls.                 | 5,915.26      | 45,793.32               |
| Land Tax .....                         | "                    | 2,092.30      | 141,161.20              | "                    | 1,210.03      | 139,189.27              | "                    | 1,048.00      | 109,551.99              |
| G. M. Rate (Foreign) .....             | "                    | 3,438.70      | 85,345.32               | "                    | 3,259.86      | 69,224.54               | "                    | 4,227.35      | 49,214.28               |
| do. (Native) .....                     | \$                   | 4,881.13      | 260,823.17              | \$                   | 7,848.36      | 238,159.65              | \$                   | 1,766.98      | 200,316.39              |

A. JOHNSFORD,  
Overseer of Taxes.

## THE SPECIAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

On Tuesday afternoon a Special Meeting of Ratepayers was held in the new Drill Hall, Nanking Road.

The following is a statement of the number of Ratepayers present and the number of votes held by each:—

|                   |   |                    |    |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|----|
| Adamson, C. M.    | 1 | Bitton, Rev. W.    | 1  |
| Adler, M.         | 2 | Nelson             | 1  |
| Allen, R. B.      | 3 | Blesky, P.         | 1  |
| Ambrose, James.   | 2 | Bois, J. C.        | 2  |
| Andersen, Capt.   | 1 | Boone, Dr. H. W.   | 1  |
| N. P.             | 1 | Bornemann, F.      | 1  |
| Anderson, W. H.   | 1 | Borst, G.          | 1  |
| Anderson, F.      | 6 | Börner, H.         | 1  |
| Antonin, Brother. | 1 | Bowman, A. R.      | 1  |
| Arbuthnot, E. O.  | 2 | Brand, D.          | 4  |
| Armstrong, F. H.  | 1 | Brass, E.          | 1  |
| Arnhold, Ph.      | 5 | Bremner, A. S.     | 1  |
| Arranger, J.      | 1 | Bromfield, W.      | 1  |
| Ashley, C. J.     | 1 | Browett, Harold.   | 2  |
| Atkinson, B.      | 2 | Brunat, Paul.      | 2  |
| Ayscough, F.      | 1 | Bryan, Rev. R. T.  | 1  |
| Baessler, J.      | 1 | Bryant, N. E.      | 1  |
| Bahr, A. W.       | 1 | Buchheister, J. J. | 2  |
| Ball, F. P.       | 4 | Buchanan, James.   | 16 |
| Bates, W.         | 1 | Budd, Chas.        | 1  |
| Bayne, W. G.      | 2 | Bullard, W.        | 1  |
| Beauchamp, R. H.  | 1 | Burchardi, F. A.   | 2  |
| Bell, W.          | 1 | Burkill, C. R.     | 4  |
| Bell, H. F.       | 2 | Burrows, E. H.     | 1  |
| Bennett, C. C.    | 2 | Buse, J.           | 1  |
| Bentley, Rev. W.  | 1 | Butler, Count A.   | 1  |
| P.                | 1 | Butterworth, H. T. | 1  |
| Bernheim, M.      | 1 | Buyers, W. B.      | 1  |
| Berthel, A.       | 1 | Campbell, C. W.    | 1  |
| Birchal, E. F.    | 1 | Campbell, H. E.    | 1  |

|                   |   |                    |   |                   |    |                    |    |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Campbell, R. M.   | 4 | Doi, J.            | 1 | Gottwald, V.      | 1  | Hutchison, H. D.   | 1  |
| Canning, N. E. O. | 1 | Dreyst, R.         | 1 | Graham, G. F.     | 1  | Iburg, C. L. H.    | 1  |
| P.                | 1 | Duncan, A.         | 1 | Graham, John      | 1  | Ivy, Dr. R. S.     | 1  |
| Carlson, W.       | 1 | Dunn, Walter       | 1 | Grant, C.         | 2  | Inglis, R.         | 24 |
| Carter, W. J. B.  | 1 | Dunning, E. H.     | 1 | Grant, J. C.      | 1  | Jackson, W. S.     | 2  |
| Cary, W. F.       | 1 | Dyce, C. M.        | 3 | Grattan, G. L.    | 1  | Jamieson, W. B.    | 1  |
| Carvill, T. G.    | 1 | Ebrahim, A. A.     | 1 | Gratton, F. M.    | 7  | Johnston, J.       | 1  |
| Chambers, J.      | 1 | Ede, C. Montague   | 2 | Grenard, L.       | 1  | Johnston, J. C.    | 1  |
| Chandoobhoy, J.   | 2 | Edkins, Dr. J.     | 1 | Gribble, H.       | 1  | Jones, James.      | 2  |
| Chaumont, M.      | 1 | Edwards, C. A.     | 1 | Groundwater, S.   | 1  | Judah, J. E.       | 13 |
| Cheetham, W. B.   | 1 | Ehlers, Aug.       | 1 | Grün, H.          | 1  | Judah, J. E., jun. | 1  |
| Clark, H. J.      | 2 | Ellis, F.          | 2 | Gumpert, E.       | 1  | Keeling, F. G.     | 1  |
| Clarke, B. A.     | 2 | Elias, J. R.       | 1 | Hagberg, F.       | 1  | Keer, Crawford.    | 1  |
| Clayson, F.       | 1 | Elias, R. H.       | 1 | Haimoutet, D.     | 1  | Kenney, E. H.      | 1  |
| Clifford, W. W.   | 1 | Ellert, F. A. G.   | 1 | Haimovitch, M.    | 1  | Kerr, Leonard      | 1  |
| Collins, H. B.    | 1 | Elwin, Rev. A.     | 3 | Hall, A. L.       | 8  | Kingsmill, T. W.   | 2  |
| Cooper, Dr. W. A. | 1 | Emamooddeen, S.    | 1 | Hall, Dr. J. Ward | 1  | Knowles, J. S.     | 1  |
| C.                | 1 | Evans, A. M. A.    | 5 | Hamilton, J. T.   | 1  | Kober, H.          | 1  |
| Cooke, H. S.      | 1 | Evans, E.          | 1 | Hanson, J. C.     | 25 | Komor, J.          | 1  |
| Cooper, John.     | 7 | Evans, W. T.       | 1 | Harding, J. W.    | 3  | Laer, J. L. van.   | 1  |
| Cope, W.          | 1 | Ezra, E. J.        | 3 | Hardoon, S. A.    | 8  | Lalcaen, Dr. C.    | 2  |
| Coutts, Geo. D.   | 1 | Ezra, E. M.        | 1 | Harrison, W. S.   | 1  | Lanning, Geo.      | 1  |
| Craven, J. H.     | 1 | Fabrbridge, R. C.  | 1 | Harvie, W. M.     | 1  | Lavers, P. F.      | 1  |
| Crawford, D. W.   | 1 | Farnham, Rev. Dr.  | 1 | Haskell, F. E.    | 1  | Lawrence, J. Le    | 1  |
| Crompton, F. L.   | 1 | J. M. W.           | 1 | Haskell, F. H.    | 1  | C.                 | 1  |
| Crighton, P.      | 1 | Fernandez, Rev. M. | 1 | Hay, Chas. W.     | 1  | Leake, A. R.       | 1  |
| Cumming, E. O.    | 1 | Ferrier, J.        | 1 | Hay, Drummond.    | 1  | Lepissier, E. L.   | 1  |
| Cumming, F. A.    | 1 | Finch, R.          | 1 | Hayward, W.       | 2  | Lester, Henry      | 9  |
| Cushny, jun. A.   | 7 | Fitzgibbon, J. B.  | 1 | Heffer, F. C.     | 1  | Lery, S. A.        | 1  |
| Dabelstein, A.    | 1 | Fobes, A. S.       | 1 | Heidorn, R.       | 1  | Lewis, R. E.       | 1  |
| Dallas, Arthur    | 2 | Freeman, R. S.     | 1 | Heinsen, C. R.    | 1  | Liddell, J.        | 4  |
| Dallas, Geo.      | 2 | Fuhrmeister, F.    | 1 | Henningsen, J.    | 1  | Lundy, H. J.       | 1  |
| Dalry, R.         | 1 | Furlonge, R. S.    | 2 | Hewett, E. A.     | 1  | Lindholm, K. H.    | 1  |
| Danforth, A. W.   | 1 | Gaillard, J.       | 1 | Hey, E.           | 1  | von                | 1  |
| David, D. M.      | 1 | Gande, J. W.       | 2 | Hogg, E. Jenner.  | 7  | Little, Dr. L. S.  | 1  |
| Davies, Gilbert   | 4 | Gardner, H. G.     | 1 | Holliday, Cecil   | 2  | Little, R. W.      | 1  |
| Davis, E.         | 1 | Gardner, J. P.     | 1 | Holworthy, C. E.  | 1  | Little, W. D.      | 3  |
| Davis, H. C.      | 1 | Wade               | 1 | Hood, J.          | 1  | Loudler, E. G.     | 1  |
| Davis, Rev. D. H. | 1 | Gensburger, H.     | 1 | How, A. J.        | 1  | Lundt, R. H.       | 1  |
| Denegri, M.       | 1 | Getley, A.         | 1 | Hunt, J.          | 1  | Lunt, Capt. W. H.  | 1  |
| Dent, Vyvyan      | 1 | Ghisi, E.          | 3 | Hunt, W. E.       | 1  | Lyman, V. G.       | 3  |
| Diercks, H.       | 1 | Ghi, Y.            | 1 | Hunter, A. C.     | 2  | Moutrie, S.        | 1  |

|                    |    |                     |   |
|--------------------|----|---------------------|---|
| Milles Dr. W. J.   | 1  | Ross, C. H.         | 1 |
| Mitchell, Thos.    | 1  | Rowland, T. J.      | 1 |
| Middleton, Os-     | 1  | Rudolph, C.         | 1 |
| borne              | 1  | Sakai, S.           | 1 |
| Mustard, R. W.     | 1  | Salomon, R. J.      | 1 |
| Murray, W. C.      | 1  | Samson, A.          | 1 |
| Mustard, R. W.     | 2  | Samson, J.          | 1 |
| Midwood, L.        | 1  | Sano, S.            | 1 |
| Machado, J. M. E.  | 1  | Satomi, T.          | 1 |
| Mackie, R. D.      | 1  | Schäuff, Walter     | 2 |
| MacLaren, J. H.    | 1  | Schnitzler, Dr.     | 1 |
| Macleod, Dr. N.    | 1  | Schutze, H.         | 1 |
| Macray, H. A. J.   | 3  | Scott, Walter.      | 1 |
| Maitland, F. J.    | 4  | Seaman, J. F.       | 3 |
| Marteau, E. de     | 1  | Seaman, Mrs. A. Y.  | 1 |
| Marthoud, L.       | 2  | Seisson, A.         | 1 |
| May, F. N.         | 1  | Sethna, B. C.       | 3 |
| Mayers, S. F.      | 1  | Sennet, M.          | 1 |
| McBain, Geo.       | 1  | Shaw, R. W.         | 1 |
| McLeish, S. M.     | 2  | Shewan, A.          | 2 |
| McNeill, Duncan.   | 1  | Shorrock, S. H.     | 1 |
| Mehta              | 1  | Siemssen, A.        | 1 |
| Merrilees, A. G.   | 1  | Sillem, H.          | 1 |
| Meuser, Otto.      | 3  | S'Jacob, F. B.      | 1 |
| Meyer, Th.         | 1  | Skottowe, E. B.     | 1 |
| Meyerink, W.       | 2  | Sledge, H.          | 1 |
| Mielenhausen, J.   | 1  | Slevogt, M.         | 2 |
| W.                 | 1  | Smedley, J.         | 1 |
| Möller, O.         | 1  | Smith, E. U.        | 2 |
| Moore, L.          | 2  | Smith, J. Trevor.   | 1 |
| Moore, S. Selby.   | 1  | Solomon, S. J.      | 1 |
| Moorhead, R. B.    | 3  | Sonne, H.           | 1 |
| Mordhorst, O.      | 4  | Sopher, M. A.       | 3 |
| Morriss, Henry.    | 2  | Southey, T. S.      | 1 |
| Mouly, Fr. V.      | 4  | St. Croix, E. H. de | 1 |
| Muirhead, Rev.     | 2  | Stahlberg, R.       | 2 |
| Dr. W.             | 2  | Stapharius, C.      | 1 |
| Nagai, K.          | 1  | Stevens, H. G.      | 1 |
| Neale, H.          | 1  | Stevenson, Rev.     | 1 |
| Nelson, E.         | 1  | J. W.               | 1 |
| Neubourg, A.       | 2  | Stewart, J. A.      | 2 |
| Nishimaki, T. S.   | 1  | Styan, F. W.        | 1 |
| Nöel, Geo. W.      | 1  | Sugihara, Y.        | 1 |
| Oberg, G. L.       | 1  | Symons, Rev. C.     | 1 |
| Odagiri, M.        | 1  | J. F.               | 1 |
| Oliveira, F. S.    | 1  | Tabbah, A.          | 1 |
| Oshorne, Jas. H.   | 1  | Tamaki, N. H.       | 2 |
| O'Shea, H.         | 2  | Taylor, F. E.       | 1 |
| Ono, K.            | 1  | Taylor, J. W. R.    | 2 |
| Ord, R. A.         | 1  | Thomas, C. W.       | 1 |
| Ota, Y.            | 1  | Thorburn, J. D.     | 2 |
| Page, E.           | 2  | Thorne, C.          | 3 |
| Palazzi, F.        | 1  | Tisdall, E. W.      | 2 |
| Parker, Capt. J.   | 1  | Toeng, R. E.        | 1 |
| H. P.              | 1  | Twentynan, J. R.    | 4 |
| Paturel, C.        | 1  | Trigg, P. H.        | 1 |
| Pearce, E. C.      | 1  | Tyler, W. F.        | 1 |
| Pearce, Mrs. E. C. | 1  | Symons, H.          | 1 |
| Pemberton, Thos.   | 1  | Wade, H. T.         | 1 |
| Pereira, H. A.     | 1  | Walree, E. D. von   | 1 |
| Petersen, J. V.    | 1  | Ware, Rev. J.       | 2 |
| Pétillon, Rev. F.  | 1  | Warren, P. L.       | 1 |
| C.                 | 1  | Weeks, H. B.        | 1 |
| Phipps, W. T.      | 1  | Weir, Thos.         | 2 |
| Piry, S. D.        | 3  | Welch, J.           | 4 |
| Platt, W. A. C.    | 3  | Werth, A.           | 1 |
| Ponte, W. H.       | 4  | West, John          | 1 |
| Poignand, W.       | 1  | Wheely, Ed.         | 7 |
| Porter, E. E.      | 2  | When, Ed.           | 1 |
| Pott, Rev. F. L.   | 1  | White, A. H.        | 1 |
| Hawks              | 1  | White, Augustus.    | 1 |
| Prentice, J.       | 1  | White-Cooper, A.    | 1 |
| Price, James.      | 1  | S. P.               | 1 |
| Probst, E. A.      | 24 | White, E.           | 1 |
| Purcell, P. H.     | 1  | White, W. A.        | 1 |
| Quackenbush, E.    | 2  | Whittle, Capt. J.   | 1 |
| Racine, G.         | 1  | Wiederhold, W.      | 1 |
| Rawsthorne, F. W.  | 1  | Wingrove, W. F.     | 1 |
| Rayner, C.         | 2  | Wilcockson, H.      | 1 |
| Reid, Dr. Duncan   | 1  | Wilkins, E.         | 2 |
| J.                 | 1  | Wilkinson, H. P.    | 2 |
| Remusat, J.        | 1  | Wingrove, Geo. R.   | 2 |
| Rex, A. B.         | 1  | Wolff, Carl.        | 1 |
| Richard, Rev.      | 1  | Wolff, Marcus       | 1 |
| Timothy            | 1  | Wright, T. W.       | 1 |
| Riva, A.           | 3  | Wrightson, C. W.    | 4 |
| Robert, Rev. L.    | 1  | Valentine, J.       | 1 |
| Roberts, J. P.     | 1  | Venturi, F.         | 1 |
| Rocher, L.         | 4  | Vicajee, F.         | 1 |
| Rosenbaum, B.      | 1  | Vizzanovich, V.     | 2 |
| Ross, A. B.        | 1  | Young, J. M.        | 1 |

Total—691 votes.

Ratepayers present—391.

Shortly after the appointed time, half past four o'clock,

Mr. F. ANDERSON said—As there is a quorum present I beg to move—

*Resolution I.*—That Mr. Pelham Warren be invited to take the Chair.

Mr. J. M. YOUNG seconded, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. WARREN accordingly took the Chair. Mr. F. ANDERSON—I beg to propose—

*Resolution II.*—That Mr. W. E. Leveson be appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

Mr. E. HEWETT seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

#### TRANWAYS.

Mr. F. ANDERSON—At this, the first meeting of Ratepayers in our new Hall, it may not be inappropriate to pause for a moment before entering upon the business before us, to look around us and reflect upon the great changes which are taking place in the community, evidence of which is strikingly illustrated by the size of this building.

Those of us who can look back for the comparatively short space of 20 years can remember that the site of this hall and practically the whole of the ground between here, the Foochow Road, and the Defence Creek, was open country. The Settlement has extended in every direction, there is every indication that this expansion will continue, and looking forward to the future it may not be so very many years hence when the capacity of even this hall will be taxed to accommodate public meetings upon questions which arouse the interest of the community generally.

As time goes on and as our highly complex society increases it is inevitable that a succession of difficult problems will present themselves for consideration, and I am sure it is the aim of the Ratepayers of to-day, when questions of conflicting interests arise, that they will be dealt with in that spirit of mutual forbearance, of "give and take," that has been so characteristic of our civic life in the past, and however we may differ regarding the issues which may be put before us, we shall all give our decisions for what we believe to be for the greatest good of the greatest number, and that we shall bear in mind not only our own interests, but the interests of the still greater numbers who will succeed us when we have retired from the scene. Another evidence of expansion and of the growing needs of what has become a great city is before us in the first question which has to be submitted to you to-day—the advisability of establishing a new system of cheap and rapid locomotion in the form of electric tramways. This brings me to the third resolution, which reads as follows:—

*Resolution III.*—That the Council be and is hereby authorised to grant a franchise for the construction and working of a system of Electric Tramways in Shanghai to the "Shanghai Tramway Syndicate, Ltd.," in terms of that Company's tender, published in the *North-China Daily News* of the 7th October, 1899.

Perhaps it will be convenient if I give a short account of the steps hitherto taken with reference to this question in order that the issue to be decided may be plainly put before the meeting.

In the published minutes of the Council of the 29th of December, 1897, the following paragraph was inserted:—

"With reference to two proposals recently laid before the Council for the construction of a system of Electric Tramways in the Settlement, it is resolved that before any such proposals can be considered or definitely rejected, it is necessary to ascertain the views of the Ratepayers regarding the advisability of introducing the proposed system of locomotion. A resolution will accordingly be brought forward at the Annual Meeting with the purpose of obtaining a definite expression on the subject."

In accordance with this minute, the following resolution was submitted to the

Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting on the 10th March, 1898:—

That the Council be and is hereby authorised to consider the expediency of the establishment of a system of tramways in the streets of the Settlement, and in its discretion to formulate a scheme for the ratification of Ratepayers by which the system be carried into effect.

In submitting the resolution Mr. Burkill, the Chairman of the Council, said:—

"We decided that it would be a waste of time to take into consideration any proposals until we had first ascertained the Ratepayers' opinion as to the desirability of introducing tramways into the Settlement. If you decide that the time has now come to take this step, the resolution before you will give the incoming Council authority, first to consider whether the Council will construct and work its own tramways, or, whether it will recommend granting a franchise for a number of years to a construction Company or Syndicate, and further, if a franchise be decided upon to choose which scheme offers the best inducement, and the best safeguards."

An amendment was proposed at the meeting but subsequently withdrawn after some discussion, and the original resolution was put to the meeting. A poll was demanded and the result was 80 voted in favour and 64 against the resolution, 170 votes being cast in favour of it and 136 against it.

In accordance with this resolution the Council of 1898 considered the expediency of formulating a definite scheme. They formulated such a scheme in conjunction with the French Council and advertised for tenders. The present Council chose one tender out of the six submitted to them, and that tender they lay before you to-day for your acceptance or rejection.

In the Report of the Tramway Commission laid before the annual meeting of Ratepayers it was distinctly stated that tenders were being invited, and that they would subsequently be laid before the Ratepayers.

The Council holds that in its official capacity it is simply carrying out the work handed down to it by previous Councils in placing before the Ratepayers this resolution in the form in which it stands, giving authority to grant a franchise to the tenderers who have submitted the most advantageous conditions, conditions sufficiently advantageous to justify it in submitting them for consideration.

The Council's duty and responsibility ceases with the selection of this tender, and its submission to the Ratepayers.

It may be well in this place to point out that in the resolutions now placed before the electors at this meeting the substance of these resolutions represents the action which the Council, as a whole, feel bound to take in its official capacity, and not the action which might possibly commend itself to its members individually in their capacity of private Ratepayers.

There has been a considerable discussion as to whether the Ratepayers are definitely bound to accept the principle of the adoption of tramways or not, by the vote of March, 1898, and the subsequent action of the Council based upon the passing of that resolution, and whether it is open now for the Ratepayers to discuss the expediency or non-expediency of tramways generally, while some Ratepayers have expressed the opinion that the Council of 1898 exceeded the authority granted it by Resolution X at the annual meeting last year.

I have read to you the minute of the Council in 1897 which expressly states that at the next meeting of Ratepayers the Council would submit a resolution for the purpose of "obtaining a definite expression of opinion regarding the advisability of introducing tramways in the Settlement."

When the resolution was laid before that meeting Mr. Burkill clearly stated that it would be a waste of time to consider any

proposals until we had "first ascertained the Ratepayers' opinion as to the desirability of introducing tramways," and amongst other things added that if the Ratepayers decided to take this step it gave the Council "authority to choose the scheme which offers the best inducements and the best safeguards."

After this plain and formal declaration on the part of the Chairman, the Council of 1898 considered that it was impossible to submit such schemes without calling for tenders.

It is not quite satisfactory, after the time and labour spent upon this question by successive Councils and their staff, because the resolution of 1898 may perhaps be construed in two ways, that the construction put upon it at the time by the Council which submitted it to the Ratepayers should be ignored; this construction was formally intimated by the Chairman, and was not challenged, and it is not quite satisfactory that the last Council should now be charged with exceeding the authority granted it by the meeting.

The Council of 1897 and that of 1898 appear to have put the issue fairly before the Ratepayers.

It must, however, be borne in mind that there are many persons who are Ratepayers to-day who had no share in the government of the Settlement in 1893, and that the opinions of these Ratepayers may very possibly be opposed to those of the majority which voted in 1898. The Council considers it futile to spend the time of the meeting in a discussion as to whether these new Ratepayers or any other persons are justified in reopening the general question, for it is perfectly plain that it is open to all voters at the present meeting to reject the only scheme at present put forward by the Council. It will be in the knowledge of all present that the special attention of tenderers was drawn to the fact that the tender (if any) recommended by the Council will require ratification by the Ratepayers. If this scheme is rejected it is tolerably certain that, as the matter has been left in the discretion of the Council, no further scheme will be put forward under the resolution of 1898.

The Council are of opinion that the Ratepayers are not bound to accept the tender submitted to them simply because it is the best tender sent in, but that it is open to them to decline this tender for any reasons that may appear good to them after a full and open discussion of the question.

Confining the discussion to the resolution and the reasons which make for or against its adoption (including of course approval or disapproval of tramways in general) will in our opinion safeguard the dignity and the best interests of the community.

MR. JOHN PRENTICE—I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution.

MR. P. H. TWIGG—May I ask if the gentlemen who are going to speak will let us have more lung power, as we cannot possibly hear—(The remainder of the sentence was inaudible.)

THE CHAIRMAN—I am sorry to say that I could not catch one word of what the last speaker said. (Laughter.) The resolution is now open to discussion, and I trust that gentlemen who address the meeting will speak up.

MR. F. ANDERSON—I have already addressed the meeting officially in submitting the resolution before us; with your permission I would like to support that resolution speaking as a Ratepayer and in my private capacity as such.

MR. BRAND—Is it in order to hear Mr. Anderson in two capacities?

THE CHAIRMAN—I think Mr. Anderson is quite in order.

MR. ANDERSON—In voting on this question, whether the vote is taken by a show of hands or by a poll, I think we should all bear in mind in coming to

a decision that although the number of Ratepayers has materially increased in recent years we have still a restricted franchise; that we should give full weight to the consideration of the interests of those who have no representation and to the way in which they would probably vote if the franchise were in their hands, and not only of our own private feelings. In discussing the question itself the first point which occurs to me is—Does the acceptance of this tramway proposal commend itself as a measure to be adopted in the interests of the community generally, and as likely to improve the general conditions of life in the Settlement. I admit that those amongst us who keep carriages of our own may find that tramways will be of no direct benefit, and probably we may take it for granted that here, as in all cities, the great majority of carriage owners object to tramways. It so happens that in Shanghai the proportion of carriage owners to the remainder of the foreign population is unusually large; but as tramways are being installed in nearly all the chief cities of the world, notwithstanding this opposition, it is more than probable that the commercial capital of China will ultimately come into line with the rest of the world. In a large portion of our Settlement we are being gradually crowded out by Chinese: an ever-increasing number of people possessed of moderate incomes are compelled to live in the midst of a Chinese population, partly at any rate, because the expense of keeping a carriage is beyond their means. At present it is practically impossible for a man to live at a distance from the centre of the Settlement unless he can keep a carriage, and it may be noted that it is becoming more and more expensive to keep carriages. For the distances I am speaking of, a ricksha would probably not meet the requirements of a household, but cheap and rapid transit such as would be supplied by tramways would enable a great many people to get away from the overcrowded parts of these Settlements.

The bulk of the income from tramways will undoubtedly come from Chinese, but at the same time their establishment will enable a large number of foreigners to enjoy the use of a method of locomotion which otherwise they would not be able to obtain, and which will enable them to live apart from the seething mass of Chinese who now occupy so large a portion of the central districts.

Secondly, assuming that it will benefit the community generally, had we better accept the proposal now or are we likely to do better by waiting? I think it rests with the advocates of delay to show how we are likely to be in a better position to have improved locomotion at some future date than we are at present.

The process of widening our streets must be a very slow and gradual one, so slow that unless the community are prepared to increase taxation for this special object it will probably be a great many years before they are wide enough for the growing traffic. If we are to wait for tramways until that takes place, we may agree to postpone them for a generation at least.

Another point occurs to me which may or may not be important, and that is whether after railways may have been introduced into the heart of the Settlement it will be as easy to instal a system of tramways as it is now.

Thirdly, will tramways probably assist in the solution of the important question of the growing congestion of traffic in our streets, a question which is every year becoming more acute?

There is every probability that the experience of Shanghai will not be different from other places where it has been found that tramways in overcrowded cities improve the traffic and relieve congestion; cars carrying a full complement of passengers must ease the traffic. Probably in no

city in the world of a similar size is the vehicular traffic cut up into such small units as it is in Shanghai, to the great detriment of locomotion. Electric cars would collect the traffic on the main lines of thoroughfare, and rickshas, etc., would act as feeders. There are at present about 13,000 small vehicles in the streets of the Settlement and there are about 17,000 coolies engaged in pulling them. Reverse the case and imagine the tram-car traffic of busy Western cities being carried about in rickshas and think of what the congestion caused to the traffic would be. Which would cause more obstruction in a busy thoroughfare, a car containing thirty people, or thirty rickshas each with a single fare?

Roughly, it is estimated that ten years ago there were about 7,000 vehicles in the streets, and that now there are about 13,000. With the introduction of railways it is not improbable that Shanghai will increase at least as rapidly in the next decade. If it does the number will then be 25,000, or double the amount it is at present. This is not a pleasant prospect for residents, and is it the wiser policy to do nothing to attempt to deal with what is becoming a serious inconvenience, and will probably become an intolerable one, or to follow the example set elsewhere, and give every encouragement to the introduction of larger vehicles for conveying traffic in bulk? It has been raised as an objection that we do not want a tramway company to use our streets for conveying Chinese passengers, of which the bulk of the traffic will consist, and yet our streets are flooded with those Chinese passengers in a multitude of vehicles which frequently cause danger and inconvenience to the carriages of those people who are probably most opposed to tramways. It amounts to this, that we allow native vehicles to multiply indefinitely and crowd our streets but we will not allow an international company which is willing to sink about two million taels in the place—besides offering us liberal terms and advantages—to have a chance of competing with them. It is said that local conditions are different in Shanghai from any other place in the world. This certainly is the case in some respects. We have an army of 17,000 people the great bulk of whom are engaged in pulling the population about the streets in the burning heat of summer, and the bitter cold of winter. Have many people paused to enquire how long these wretched people live? We see letters in the newspapers complaining of the broken-down coolies that ply for hire in the streets; does it not occur to us to ask ourselves what becomes of the coolies when they are broken down by exposure in all kinds of weather? When they lose their health in this pitiless traffic of the streets I am afraid it is but too probable that they are cast aside to drag out a miserable existence. At any rate I think that it is not a traffic the further development of which we can view with any satisfaction, and that the substitution of electricity for human labour will be a move in the right direction.

Fourthly, will it benefit the finances of the Municipality? In the first place there will be an appreciable portion of 18½ miles of our streets laid with permanent concrete paving by the Company, and they will have to pay the Council a considerable sum for maintenance of that portion. The Company will have to widen a good many bridges and erect an entirely new one across the Soochow creek; the amount to be spent on bridges alone is estimated at \$80,000 by two of the tenderers. It will allow electric lamps to be put on their new iron poles; a sum of £10,000 will be deposited as a guarantee that the work will be carried out to the satisfaction of the Councils. The royalty guaranteed is independent of any profits or losses to be made by the Company and failure to pay the royalty would



amount to a breach of contract and forfeiture of the franchise. If the Company proves a financial success the community would benefit by that success to a very considerable extent as by the Company's tender the royalties increase proportionately with the receipts; if we like we shall be able to buy the whole plant in 15 years on a fair basis, while in 50 years the complete plant will be handed over free.

It may be an open question whether tramways will pay in a community consisting chiefly of Chinese, but none of the risk incurred in this respect will fall on the Ratepayers, whose only expense in the event of failure would be a few thousand taels for the removal of the rails from the streets.

But why should it not pay? Amongst the half million of the population of the district to be fed by the tramways, there are quite a sufficient number who can afford to pay the fares necessary to make a tramway pay well. Electric traction can be worked economically here, and the fares would be very low. If it pays to have 4d. fares in Glasgow there is no reason why as low or even lower fares should not be taken here. For long distances especially richasas could not compete, and it is probable that the Chinese would appreciate the well-lighted and luxuriously appointed cars provided for them.

It is a significant fact that the experts who have visited Shanghai in connection with tramway tenders were unanimously of opinion that tramways would pay in Shanghai, and this is the opinion of experts who have had experience in such matters all over the world.

Mention has frequently been made of the failure of tramways in Singapore, but it must be borne in mind that these were steam tramways, which are always unsatisfactory and have proved failures in other places; also, that they ran mainly from the town to the wharf, and that Shanghai is a much busier place than Singapore. Electric tramways have succeeded where steam tramways have failed; the former have recently been opened in Colombo and are doing well notwithstanding the competition of richasas.

Other people argue that the tramways will pay handsomely and that the tender is too low, but as far as I am aware their comparisons are based on the results obtained in European, American, or Australian cities of similar population, which cannot reasonably be taken as a standard here, where the great bulk of the population is Chinese.

After advertising all over the world, it is at any rate the best tender submitted by any of the competitors. If it is accepted and proves to be successful I do not think the community will grudge the Company a good reward for the risk they are running.

Fifthly, are the possible drawbacks sufficient to outweigh the advantages of the new system?

The chief objection appears to be the narrowness of the streets. This has been carefully thought out in locating the lines. On the Bund, which is of ample width for all purposes, a double line is proposed. There is a single line up the Kiukiang Road and down the Hankow Road between the Cathedral and the Bund; from the Cathedral to here, there is a single line up the Kiukiang Road and down the Maloo in all of which the cars only circulate in one direction. From Brewer's store to the Bund there is no tramway line. From here to the Carter Road there are double lines and from there to the Bubbling Well a single with passing places.

There will also be single lines in the Broadway and Seward Roads, and the cars will circulate in one direction. Beyond Wayside, where there is ample width, the line will be double to the Yangtzepoo Creek and then single width with passing places to the Point. The line across the Settlement from the city to the rail-

way station is also a loop line, and the up and down cars will travel in different streets. A large part of the narrow streets occupied by single lines are streets used for Chinese traffic only.

In drawing up the plans the convenience of the public has been consulted in every possible way.

In conclusion, I have tried to show that tramways will benefit the community generally and improve the general conditions of life in the Settlement; that it is better to have them now than to wait any longer; that they will improve the congested state of the traffic; that they will benefit the finances of the Municipality; and that the drawbacks are not sufficient to outweigh the advantages.

Under these circumstances I think the community should take their share of any risk there may be and support a scheme which would assist in improving and developing this important city.

MR. REX—If Mr. Anderson has resumed his former capacity I should like to ask a question. Why is it top-seat cars have been barred in the specification?

MR. WILKINSON—Garden-seat cars.

MR. ANDERSON—Perhaps Mr. Prentice, the Chairman of the Commission, will answer.

MR. PRENTICE—I can only answer it in this way. The majority of the Commission were against the top-seat cars. I myself am in favour of them.

MR. ANDERSON—I think that any suggestions by Ratepayers would be taken into consideration supposing this were passed. Any suggestion by a Ratepayer if it had general approval would be taken into consideration by the Council.

MR. F. C. HEFFER—Mr. Anderson has asked the question in his speech, what benefit shall we derive if we wait. There was a letter in this morning's paper offering on behalf of some syndicate the underground trolley system. It is generally stated that this system is considerably better and less dangerous to the public than the overhead wire system. It seems to me that it would be one benefit that we might arrive at if we waited. I do not know whether there is anything in the local conditions here which would prevent such a system being used. I shall be glad if the Chairman of the Tramway Commission can inform us of that.

MR. PRENTICE—As to that, in New York they use the slot system because the authorities would not allow for telephones, telegraphs, or tramways any overhead wires; Boston at one time had the underground system and now have entirely given it up and adopted the overhead trolley system. Then there are Manchester and Glasgow. Manchester has found out from experience that the underground is not a good system. Glasgow, after visiting the whole of the big towns in Great Britain, has adopted the trolley system as being the best, cheapest and safest.

MR. J. PRICE—As a man who has been in New York I well know what the underground system is. It seems to me that 90 per cent of the roads laid down by Americans are on the Thomson-Houston system, and even in London and Glasgow you have them. Why should we go to the Durand and ask them to come here? Is there anything special about it? I think the Thomson-Houston system is the best in the world.

MR. H. D. HUTCHISON—As the underground system has been challenged, I would refer the last speaker to the *World Almanac*, New York, 1898. I passed through New York last year and they were changing from the underground cable system to the underground electric traction.

MR. PRENTICE—That is what I said. In New York they only use the underground slot system.

MR. ANDERSON—It may be of interest if I read from the Report of the Manchester

Commission appointed to discuss the different system of tramways:—

Comparing the advantages of the various systems, there can be no question that the overhead trolley system is by far the cheapest to construct, costs less for maintenance than any other system, is the simplest to operate, and the most easily repaired. It is much less liable to interruption than either the underground slot system or the closed conduit system.

MR. C. HOLLIDAY—What is the date of that please?

MR. ANDERSON—It is a later date than May, 1897. There are letters of May, 1897, which are referred to, so it is later than that.

MR. HOLLIDAY—My reason is that the recently improved underground double return system has superseded all others, and I know that Brooklyn has put all its overhead wires underground.

MR. A. B. REX—I should like to ask another question. The Chairman of the Council referred to the risk run by the Ratepayers should the tramway prove a failure. He said there would be the trifling expense incurred of taking up the rails; he did not say anything about putting the streets in order, but I presume that is included. May I ask if any estimate has been made of what the extra expense would be supposing that after five or six years they found themselves unable to pay the royalty?

MR. ANDERSON—I can only say the Council was informed that the expense would not be beyond a few thousand taels. With regard to what Mr. Holliday said perhaps it may be interesting to give a summary of the different towns in England which within the last year or two have adopted the electric system.

| Leeds      | Overhead system. |
|------------|------------------|
| Belfast    | do.              |
| Glasgow    | do.              |
| Sheffield  | do.              |
| Birmingham | Conduit system.  |
| Birkenhead | Overhead system. |
| Liverpool  | do.              |

MR. PRICE—I should like to know the number of people killed in Brooklyn per day. (Laughter.)

MR. D. BRAND—I should like to ask one question also. In the event of an unfortunate coolie being killed or maimed through the negligence of the company's servants where can he have his recourse? Can he have it here or has he to go to the city of London?

MR. ANDERSON—The Council, if it made a contract, would make it so that it would have recourse against the Company here, not in London.

MR. BRAND—Might I ask how you could make it?

MR. ANDERSON—That would be one of the terms of the contract.

MR. WILKINSON—With the coolie? (A laugh.)

MR. ANDERSON—No, with the company.

MR. HOGG—They might have to go to France.

MR. ANDERSON—I believe it is an English company with limited liability, and action could be taken in the Supreme Court.

The Rev. F. L. HAWKS POTT—I should just like to say a word as to the comparative merits of the overhead system and the underground system. In the United States there can be no question that it has been proved that the overhead system is more profitable. In New York the authorities have prevented it, have forbidden the use of the overhead system. They have not consulted the interests of the capitalists but the interests of the public—(Hear, hear)—because they knew that the overhead system is most dangerous. You have these live wires above you liable to break at any time during a storm, and if they come into contact with anyone there is instant death for that person. I am not arguing against tramways but it seems to me from

the little time I have given to the question that the offer is altogether too good, and the reason is that those who know the overhead trolley system know that it is not so advantageous to the public as the other system, and so they put before you what seems a very liberal offer. The result would be that you would put up these overhead wires and, in the course of ten years, we should all be so dissatisfied with them that we should contemplate doing away with them, and changing the whole system to underground. Then you would have all the expense of taking down the overhead wires and constructing the new system. Therefore, although the offer seems to be very liberal it is not to the advantage of the public. It would not be so much so as some other system. If we must have tramways let us go slowly, let us do what is wisest and let us not jump at this offer because it is the best. In the course of ten years you will repent it.

Dr. J. WARD HALL.—As questions are so much in order, I would like to ask a question. I should like to know what assurance this Shanghai Tramway Syndicate, Limited, can give us that electricity is going to be the proper and adopted motive power for any number of years whatever? I should like to know, if we come down to practical things, why we must have the whole system or none? Why cannot we have an experimental line? If it must be electricity why cannot this gigantic electric plant already in our possession, that stands idle more than twelve hours of every day in the year—why cannot we get a twist out of that? (Laughter). My dear sir, I hope Shanghai will not throw away any such franchise as this. The first essential is to cut this thing right in the middle and make it 25 years and not 50. There is not a man of science, or thought, or reading in this room but must admit that the question of traction development is in its infancy. We are in the path of folly to cast in our lot with electricity for 50 years. Madness! Let us wait. Three years ago I had the pleasure of speaking in favour of an electric tramway system offered to us in Shanghai; I should like to say also that I begged my friend to withdraw his scheme. I told him he would be beaten and lose his money if he got it. I do not think the change in Shanghai since that time is sufficient to justify us in changing our minds. If we have waited so uncomfortably for the last three years let us wait for a little while longer. I am perfectly certain a better thing will come along. If not, let us use our own electricity. (Cheers).

Mr. T. W. KINGSMILL.—I think, Sir, with regard to what has been said by one speaker, that we should bear in mind that if sixty years ago—which is ten years more than this contract—the wise heads of Great Britain had taken up the theory that there was no use in laying down railways and getting steam engines to run on iron rails, that they had to wait for a little time until something else came up instead, not only would we not have been in Shanghai but we would not have had the opportunity to stand up here to propose or oppose electric tramways. We would have been still as we were two centuries ago; we would have had no railways, and not having railways, we would have had no electricity. If there is anything coming on better than electricity doubtless we shall have it when it comes. In the mean time do not let us fret for what we know nothing about.

Mr. C. HOLLIDAY.—I did not desire to speak to-night and I was hoping some one else would have relieved me of the duty, but this is a serious occasion. We are binding ourselves for fifty years, and therefore it does not seem right to allow ourselves to do so without taking every point into consideration. There are two in con-

nection with this scheme to which I should like to call your special attention. I am not speaking on the subject of tramways generally, or on tramways of themselves at all, but simply and solely in connection with this particular offer. Mr. Anderson, speaking as a ratepayer, said that the community was going to derive a pecuniary benefit from the tramway. The Rev. Mr. Hawks Pott said that the offer was too good to be true. That is not the way it strikes me at all. The facts of the case are these. The syndicate is going to offer about \$30,000, of which, I take it, our share will come to about \$35,000 a year for the first year and say \$700 more for every year after. That is to be our income from the tramways, and for that sum they purchase the right to do all the damage that they can to our income derived from the trades which would be affected by the tramways. Now that income is no less than £114,000 per annum derived from riches, wheelbarrows, and the taxation of private vehicles. Do you think, gentlemen, that this is good enough? I do not. We risk, probably, considerably more than \$50,000 per annum in our licence fees for the sake of the tramways. We may benefit as individuals from that tramway, but as ratepayers I think that we shall find that our taxes suffer. Another point I should like to know is who this tramway syndicate is, anyhow? It is being got up in London with very respectable names, admirals and so forth; there is, I think, only one name connected with Shanghai, that of Mr. Major. Its capital is £5,000 and its object is not to put tramways in Shanghai; the only thing is to dispose of its concession. It is started for the purpose of getting a concession from us and selling it at a profit. Suppose it is turned into a limited company registered in Venezuela? That is a thing to be considered. If you take my advice you will reject the whole thing, but if you do not take my advice take it so far as to insist that this company is at least a British company; that, whatever company it sells this concession to, it shall be a British company, registered under the companies' acts.

The CHAIRMAN.—As nobody appears to have any further remarks to make I will put the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and upon a show of hands the Chairman declared the resolution to be lost.

#### THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Mr. F. ANDERSON.—I have now to propose Resolution IV., dealing with the question of the Telephone Service and proposed franchise. It reads as follows:—

Resolution IV.—That inasmuch as the negotiations with the China and Japan Telephone Company, entered into in accordance with Resolution VIII., passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on the 10th of March, 1898, now appear likely to result in that Company's refusal to accede to conditions which the Council regards as essential, the Council be and is hereby authorised, failing receipt of any satisfactory alternative Tender for the establishment of a Telephone Service, to establish in its discretion and maintain such a Service out of the public funds and to raise for the purpose a loan, under the usual conditions, for a sum not exceeding £15,000.

In placing this resolution before you, Gentlemen, the Council desires to lay stress on the opinion which its members unanimously hold that it is undesirable for the community to undertake its own telephone service, except as a last resource and failing any satisfactory offers to undertake the same by a company or syndicate of good standing. The authority which it is proposed you should confer by the present resolution is a general one which the Council considers will strengthen the hands of your representatives in continuing the negotiations undertaken in pursuance of

the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of last year. You may remember that the resolution to which I refer gave the Council power to negotiate with the China & Japan Telephone Co., or any other Company, and in its discretion to grant a franchise. The call for tenders which last year's Council issued under this authority produced only two offers: one being the tender of the China & Japan Telephone Co., which has been published for your information, the other from a Dutch Company, whose conditions were not sufficiently definite or favourable to call for serious attention. You are aware, Gentlemen, that the negotiations which the Council has entered into with the present Company have produced a situation which practically amounts to a deadlock, the Company being apparently indisposed to accept certain conditions which the Council regards as essential. In the correspondence which has been published for your information, it will have been observed that the two main points at issue are those of efficiency of service and terms of repurchase. There are other considerations which might possibly be difficult of settlement, but as the matter now stands, the Council has requested the Company to express a definite acceptance or refusal on these two main points before going further in the matter. In regard to the guarantees which the Council considers necessary on the point of efficiency of service, the proposals which we have made to the Company amount briefly to an agreement being made that in the event of one-third of the telephone subscribers complaining of the inefficiency of the system, or in the event of there being any question as to the apparatus used, recourse should be had to a Board of Arbitration, representing the Municipality and the Company. To this condition the Company's representative took exception, declining to submit to any tribunal regarding efficiency of service. When we consider that the sole reason for inaugurating a new system was that the telephone service had become exceedingly inefficient, it appeared to the Council that it would have been unbusinesslike to bind the community for thirty years to accept a service from the same Company without any recourse in the event of there being general complaints of inefficiency. In regard to the matter of the Council's right to the repurchase of the concession, the terms proposed by the Company were held by the Council to be untenable, and counter-proposals, based on the arrangements offered by the tramway tenderers, were put forward. In both these matters reference has been made by the Company to its Directors in London, and a definite reply may shortly be expected, but, in the event of non-acceptance of the Council's terms, the community must face the prospect of the possible closing of the exchange at the end of the year.

Another point which the Council allowed to remain in abeyance was the question of compulsory service, to which the Company's representative absolutely declined to agree, although the Council were prepared to arrange conditions which would have safeguarded the Company.

It remains therefore for the Ratepayers of Shanghai to decide on the course now to be adopted in this matter. In the Council's opinion it would be unwise to grant a franchise on terms which are asked by the China and Japan Telephone Co.; on the other hand it may possibly be that no other tenderers will come forward with an offer more advantageous to the community. Should the negotiations, still pending, with the China and Japan Telephone Company remain in their present condition, and should you decide that it is not expedient to comply with their views, it is evident that the community may be deprived of its telephone-service for some months, until arrangements can be made

either with other parties or by the community itself to supply the need.

That the community could easily supply that need is obvious. The initial cost of installation is not excessive for a place as large as this, and the existing staff and buildings of the Municipality would in a great measure suffice for its establishment. A contract could no doubt be made with some firm of good standing and reputation to make the necessary installation at a reasonable figure, including the services of experts in the initial work, but the Council feels that this course would add undesirable responsibility and labour to the duties of future Councils. I do not think it is necessary for me to make any further remarks on this subject, but the Council will be glad to afford any further information in their power should any Ratepayer desire it. It is, of course, open to any one to propose an amendment to this resolution which would instruct us to settle with the China & Japan Company on their conditions, but the responsibility for such action is one which we, as your representatives, did not feel justified in incurring without first referring the whole question to this meeting.

Mr. E. A. HEWETT—I beg to second that resolution.

Dr. J. WARD HALL—I know we are all anxious to get home as quickly as possible, but I should like to make a very few remarks on this subject. The secret of service, either public or private, is to make it so excellent, that it becomes indispensable. The China and Japan Telephone Company has never pursued that course in the care of its telephones in Shanghai. I think that the ultimatum that they have passed on to all of us subscribers alienates us from all loyalty to the kind of service we have had for 20 years. Let us open the way for the Municipal Council to treat with private parties. I think there is no necessity for the municipality to take up a service of its own. I am perfectly certain that, with very much less capital than is talked about, we can get a very much better service than we shall get from the China and Japan Telephone Company. Besides, we shall keep the dividends in Shanghai instead of shipping them to London. I believe it is the proper thing to vote for this resolution in order to give the Council power to trade with private parties.

Mr. T. W. KINGSMILL—With regard to what has fallen from the last speaker I may say that I have been myself in correspondence with certain parties with regard to telephones. We have gone into the question of estimates and what it would be possible for Shanghai to do for itself should we determine—as I think we might determine—upon doing the thing ourselves and getting up a local company. We have ascertained, among other things, that we can get apparatus of the most modern and first-class type, which we can lay down and work for very possibly 100,000 taels. We have gone further into the matter and we have considered what sort of service it would be advisable to have. We find we could give a service to the individual subscribers as it exists with the present exchange, but that we could do very much more on behalf of the general public. That is to say, we could provide, working independently, or with the Council, at their wish a separate service for the police, which would be very useful in cases of emergency; for the Fire Department, which we may say is almost a necessity; and for some of the other departments of the Council, such for instance, as the Sanitary Department. This could be worked, at the option of the Council, either independently of their own telephones and without going to the Central Station, or, if they wished to communicate with other individuals, they could at once switch on to the Central Station. All this we would

be in a position to do for about 50 taels a year for each subscriber. There is no occasion to go into sums like 70 or 80 taels as the last speaker has suggested, if we get up a company and do this scheme ourselves on a co-operative system we shall save the working expenses and the profits from going away and decrease the cost to ourselves, so much so that each shareholder would naturally feel disposed to hitch on to the telephone, and altogether we should have a better service in every way and at considerably lower rates than at present.

Mr. W. STUART HARRISON—As manager of the China and Japan Telephone Company I want to make a remark. The reason our company has not yet been able to supply you with an efficient service is because we have not had any fixity of tenure. We have been compelled to accept a month's notice to move every place and every wire from the streets of Shanghai. We have never had a fair chance. All we ask is that we may have a fair right to carry on our business. If a concession of a number of years is given to us we can give you a good service—the best possible service. Our company was referred to in one of the local papers as the “poor little China and Japan Telephone Company.” Let me tell you that that is a mistake. It is a part of a very extensive company—the same company running telephones at Alexandria, Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mauritius, Rangoon, Singapore, and Hongkong. We have a great deal of experience—in fact we have the only experience of running telephones in the East. I feel sure that, if the opportunity is given us, we shall be prepared to put you in a satisfactory service in every way. I may call your attention to the fact that we give you a guarantee of 10,000 taels that we will do so.

Mr. G. L. OBERG—I have listened to the last speaker as to why the telephone system has never been satisfactory; he says that the reason is that he has never had security of tenure. I can tell you that the materials of the company, the telephones, the wires are as good as money can buy for the purposes for which they are employed in the settlement, but the lines are so badly constructed, and so inefficiently looked after, that it has been the cause of the whole complaint. You may not perhaps understand me, but I can help you to a better understanding if I refer you to your own homes and your own electric bell installations. Some of you find them perfect and always in working order, others find them more or less a nuisance, generally not ringing when most wanted as in case of sickness or when your best friend stands at the front door. It is faulty construction and above all faulty attendance, and that is why we have had so much complaint of the Company which is now serving us. I intend to propose an amendment to the Council's resolution, which I hope will help us on to the best way out of the difficulty in which we are landed regarding the telephone service, and which will, I am sure, also tend to promote the best interests of the community. In doing so I hope you believe me when I say that I have no intention to make appear any smaller the strenuous effort made by the Council to solve this question. But that on the contrary I think we ought to be thankful for what they have done, for the determined stand that they have taken up *vis-à-vis* the Telephone Company, and for the offer they have made us to-day as an alternative. And I would be the first to advise you to vote for the Council's proposition, was there no better one. From what the Chairman has just said I believe the Council will be glad to get rid of the responsibility if a better way out of our difficulty is shown, and I hope therefore that I shall not only have the floor, but also the platform, to vote for my amendment which I will now read:—

That the Council, being the greatest subscriber and therefore most interested in the telephone service, be and is hereby instructed to call a meeting of residents interested in the introduction of an improved telephone service, in order to discuss the ways and means of forming a local company, which would at a much lower rate of subscription than has hitherto been offered, undertake to construct and manage such a service.

Such is my amendment, and to show you how the course I advise you to adopt points towards a most marvellous success, I will relate to you in a few words how one of the finest telephone exchanges existing in the world came into existence. I am referring to the Allmanna Telephone Company of Stockholm. There the Bell Company, engineered by American capitalists, started operations in 1880 with an annual subscription of Tls. 116. But the business men of Stockholm, seeing all round them in the country smaller exchanges worked at very low cost, gave the Company notice that unless it reduced its charges an opposition Company would be started. And when the Bell Company took no notice of this request a number of their subscribers and others interested in the welfare of the place met, and three years later, in 1883, formed the Allmanna Company, making it a condition that no more than Tls. 40 per year should be charged to subscribers for the service. The venture was so great a success, that the first year the Company enrolled 800 subscribers, next year 9,000 more and so on until to-day when they have more than 13,000. With regard to the present conditions of that service I will on the authority of Parliamentary papers issued this summer and headed “Reports respecting the Telephone Service in various Foreign Countries” give you the following figures. These reports originated from a request made by a member of Parliament to the Foreign Office that the Consuls in the cities on the Continent and in the United States should obtain information on the subject and report on it. The Consul at Stockholm states the population as being 271,641 and the total number of telephone subscribers as 18,369, divided amongst three different services, so that the Allmanna Company of which I have just spoken, had 12,899, the Bell Company 1,961 and the State service 4,506. He states that a private telephone may be had there after paying an entrance fee equivalent in our money to Tls. 4 at an annual subscription of 15 taels. For ordinary business telephones the entrance fees charged are Tls. 20 and then an annual subscription of Tls. 20. But if the privilege of an unlimited number of calls is desired, the subscription is made Tls. 34 per annum. The Consul further informs readers that the wages paid at Stockholm ranges from one to one and a half tael per day; and the salary paid to operators on the exchange is Tls. 20 per month. And these, Gentlemen, are the only figures that I intend to trouble you with for they must prove to you at how low a rate a service can be worked with profit and success in a country where salaries and wages are much higher than here, and where climatic conditions add greatly to the expenses of the services, because in the winter, blizzards and snow and ice play havoc with the lines to such an extent that cables, wires and the poles supporting them often break down, necessitating heavy outlays in repairs. Now I am finished, for I think I have said enough to convince you that we may have a service at from Tls. 15 to Tls. 35 per annum and at least sufficiently so to instruct your Council to make a try for it. Of the advantages I shall not speak, they are so many and so obvious, and not the least one amongst them will be to show that the Council and the ratepayers are able and willing to work harmoniously together for the general welfare of the com-



munity. I forgot to tell you that I have told no one of my intention to propose this amendment. I have therefore not asked anyone to become my seconder, but I do so now, and if any gentleman will think well enough of what I have proposed to become my seconder I shall be very grateful.

Mr. BRAND—I have much pleasure in seconding the amendment.

Mr. R. M. CAMPBELL—I hope the large majority will vote for the Council's resolution, and not for the amendment. I think the amendment is entirely useless, because as the Chairman of the Council says, the resolution is a perfectly open one and they can better themselves, and the Council can take that into consideration as well as the question of running the telephone themselves, which I hope they will not do, because I think it is much better it should be run outside. As regards what the representative of the Telephone Company said, I feel we ought to have some little sympathy with the China and Japan Telephone Company. They have served us very badly for twenty years or so, and we have occasionally found them a convenience. One of the greatest comforts was to hear that the inhabitants of Rangoon and other places have been suffering probably as badly as we have (laughter). They are not here to-night, and so we cannot hear their side of the question. (Renewed laughter.) I feel certain we ought to support the Council for taking up the stand they have against the China and Japan Telephone Company. I think it would have been improper of them to have given a franchise, or whatever it is, to the Telephone Company, without the Company agreed to the question of efficiency being settled by a proper Board of Arbitration in Shanghai, on the very reasonable basis of complaints made by one-third of the subscribers, and if the China and Japan Telephone Company would not submit to arbitration on that basis, then I think it was very proper of the Council to say: "Then we shall decline to ratify any agreement with you, and leave the Ratepayers to give you what more facilities you want." Mr. Oberg seems to know a great deal more about telephones than anybody in Shanghai, and I have read with great interest his letters in the papers, and heard what he said to-night, but what I am surprised at is that he did not send in a tender himself, because if all this sort of thing in the way of telephone improvement can be got with so little expense, then, I think, considering the interest Mr. Oberg has shown in telephones generally, he would be doing a benefit to the community if he put in a tender and let us have the benefit of it. I hope without much further discussion the resolution of the Council will be carried, because it is an entirely open resolution, and it is not, I am sure, the wish of the Council to take upon themselves any more duties than they have at present. (Applause.)

Mr. H. P. WILKINSON—When I was asked if I would speak upon this question, I said that I disapproved of speaking myself at meetings, but that I often was led to do so, and I would not be a bit surprised if a discussion such as has arisen now should come up that I would not be able to keep my seat. Like Mr. Anderson I can divide myself in two, and I am here in my private capacity. The only trouble at the moment is, that the Council—men of experience, men of ability, men of sense—somehow or other in dealing with this company seem not to have displayed the great business capacity with which they are endowed, but less business capacity than any one of them would have applied to his own affairs. They have, in dealing with the China and Japan Telephone Company, dealt with them in a way which no one would stand from anyone else in a commercial transaction. I think this meeting may take it from me that there is a certain amount

of dissatisfaction with the telephone, and I believe all telephones may at times be described as receptacles for profanity. The Council were asked to get tenders. They were given a free hand to get the best they could—from Stockholm or anywhere else. When a person asks for tenders there usually is a definite time before which they must be sent in. Every business contract is supposed to be equitable and both sides carry out their part of it. It is a generally understood thing that persons to whom tenders are sent shall accept or reject them in a definite time. The conditions of that tender—I am sorry to here speak from what I know in my own office—were brought to me, and my instructions were, accept them. They were accepted and the Council as far as all this correspondence goes—in which I am glad to say I had no part, because the letters are sorry reading as literature—I may say when that tender was sent in, there was no question but that the China and Japan Telephone Company had accepted frankly the whole of the regulations of the Council. What do the Council do? They presumably opened the tenders. We are told there were two, and instead of accepting the tender which fulfilled their conditions they said: "We never thought the China and Japan Telephone Company would have got it; let us put the time off; let us extend the time." That is a thing which no business man would stand from another business man in a question of this sort. However, they had the pull on these people, who had all their poles in the streets here, and they had to submit to what I will not call illegality, because Councils are often above the law and do not bother about it much, but anyhow they had to submit. The Council had a further chance for somebody to come in, some further way of avoiding carrying out the contract with the one tenderer who had accepted their conditions. When that time was up, in which other people might have sent in tenders, the Council are where they were before—face to face with the fact that whereas they thought they were getting a very bad service at a very dear rate, they had really come to the conclusion that they were getting a bad service at a very cheap rate. What would they have done if they had been in their own office? They would have said: "You have accepted this tender; it is yours, but there are some points we would like dealt with," and they would have dealt with them, and if they could not write letters themselves they would have gone to others to get them written, and we would have known what was meant. Then the whole difficulty would have been averted. This meeting probably had not these facts thoroughly in their minds, and from what my friend Mr. Campbell had in his mind he seems to have run away with another idea that there is something still outstanding. If we look through this correspondence we find there are only two matters in abeyance, and they have been referred home, apparently with the consent of the Council. Upon those two points the China and Japan Telephone Company have done their best to get their answer from home; they will send it as soon as they can and before that answer comes the Council runs to the Ratepayers and says: "Let us chuck the China and Japan Telephone Company out; we are tired of them. We can get nobody else at all." There is one other matter which was raised in a note in the acceptance of the Council's offer; that note is in much plainer language than the regulations of the Board of Trade, which we have accepted *in toto*. I doubt if the members of the Council have ever read the Board of Trade Regulations—and why should they? If they did they would not be able to understand them, because they are in Act of Parliament language, and indeed

very difficult to understand. I would not like to guarantee what they mean myself. However, there was a clause which dealt with the difficulty which might arise, and I believe has arisen, and that is, should the Council themselves as running the electric light in the Settlement, should they consider the Electric Light Department as part of the government like the police, or should it be treated by them as a commercial undertaking liable to the ordinary rules which commercial undertakings must obey. The idea of the China and Japan Telephone Company, at least the idea I tried to put on paper of what they wanted—was that when they had put down posts in certain places, to the satisfaction of the Council, that if the Council or the electrical works or a concessionaire from the Council came along and said "Take these away," the China and Japan Telephone Company were not to be at the mercy of others, and if the wires and posts had been erected with the approval of the Council they should not be shifted or removed except at the expense of the person moving them. As regards this famous notice, that notice we have heard was very wicked and was sent out by the China and Japan Telephone Company simply out of pure wickedness. It was sent out in order to bring the Council to their senses, as to whether they were going to accept the tender or put an end to this dilly-dallying, this writing of chits which are full of "shoulds," and "cans," and "wills." You are here to-day to decide whether the China and Japan Telephone Company shall be treated by you with the same fairness, in the same business-like way, in which any one of us would treat any other man here on the same facts. I have not come here with any prepared amendment. I had hoped it would have been entirely unnecessary for me to speak, but I do hope that some one will propose that the Council be directed to accept the tender of the China and Japan Telephone Company as sent in to them. (Again rising) May I propose:—

That the further consideration of the question of the Telephone Concession in Shanghai be deferred until the receipt of further communications from the Directors of the China and Japan Telephone Company.

Dr. EDEN PAUL seconded.

Mr. F. ANDERSON—In reply to Mr. Wilkinson the Council have to admit that there was a considerable amount of delay in answering the Company. The fact was that we had only the Company's tender, and we expected to have had more, and we thought it was advisable to get some information from home before concluding a tender with one company only. We carefully advised them that we would give them an answer at a specified date, and that would cause a delay of a few months. When we came to negotiate with the Company we found that they dealt with us in a very uncompromising manner. First of all we proposed this question of efficiency. They absolutely said that under no conditions at all would they agree to any terms of efficiency. It was only after the Council informed them that they would refer the matter to the Ratepayers that they agreed to refer the question to their directors. The Council regard the matter as essential, and had it not been for the action of the China and Japan Telephone Company in saying they would not agree to anything at all the chances are, on the other hand, very much in favour of the contract having been concluded. Even now the resolution distinctly says in one place, "inasmuch as the negotiations with the Company passed by Resolution VIII. now appear likely to result in that Company's refusal to accede to conditions which the Council regards as essential." That is the point.

Mr. H. P. WILKINSON—Are not these essential conditions referred home?

Mr. F. ANDERSON—They are now,

Mr. H. P. WILKINSON—Then what is this meeting for?

Mr. F. ANDERSON—The Council gave them notice that if they issued a notification, that at the end of the year they claimed the right to take away their service without longer notice, the Council informed them that if they treated the community in that way they would consider their offer at an end.

Mr. H. P. WILKINSON—You threatened them, practically?

Mr. R. S. FREEMAN—When was it that the Council told the Company that if they gave this notice they would have to put it before the Ratepayers?

Mr. F. ANDERSON—In September.

Mr. A. B. REX—I do not see the point we are discussing now. As I read the resolution it does not preclude the Council from coming to terms with the Company if the Company will come to terms with the Council. That being the case I do not see that there is any necessity whatever for an amendment to be carried to that resolution. It does not bind the Council to establish a system of its own, or anything in fact except to get a service here. I have never been a subscriber to the telephone, for I have looked on it as of no practical use whatever (laughter). I think, therefore, I am qualified to express an opinion, not being biased in favour of one system or another.

Mr. W. S. HARRISON—The Company have every wish to settle this matter with the Council, to be as conciliatory as they possibly can, and to do everything to bring about a settlement of this matter. But we cannot do this until we hear from our director. He left here on the condition that he would be taking the arbitration clause to London, and would place it before the whole Board of Directors. He is also going to put the re-purchase clause before the whole Board. He went home by the English mail five weeks ago, and as soon as he arrives in London he will lay these two matters before the Board. Immediately the full Board comes to any settlement, whether it be in the nature of an acceptance, whether it be in the nature of a compromise, or whatever the result, code words have been arranged and he will telegraph to me, and I will be able to lay the exact views of my directorate on those two matters before the Council. I shall be able to give them an answer on the re-purchase clause, and also on the arbitration clause—as to whether a proportion of the Ratepayers have the right to compel us to accept arbitration, or whether if one-third, or possibly one-half, or some proportion of the subscribers, say that the telephone service is not efficient, they would have the right to call a Board of Arbitration, in which they would have the right to elect one member, I should act for the Company, and a third member would be agreed upon between us.

Mr. H. P. WILKINSON—There is one part of my speech that I have been thinking over. It perhaps should not be addressed to a meeting where the persons incidentally referred to cannot defend themselves. My criticism of the literature at the back of this pamphlet is, after all, immaterial, the indecision may have been in the minds of those who directed the writing. I wish above all things to be fair, and not to be supposed to attack people who cannot reply. Therefore I wish to say I am sorry I said the letters were not well written.

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. Wilkinson's amendment, and declared it lost. He then put Mr. Oberg's amendment, which he also declared lost, and finally the original resolution was put and declared carried.

#### THE MORTUARY CHAPEL.

Mr. F. ANDERSON.—I rise to move Resolution V which reads as follows:—

Resolution V.—That the Council be and is hereby authorised forthwith to undertake

the construction in the Bubbling Well Cemetery of a Mortuary Chapel to be reserved for Christian services, it being understood that the existing building in this Cemetery shall, upon completion of the proposed new Chapel, be open to the use of all members of the Foreign Community, irrespective of nationality or creed.

The correspondence which was recently published regarding the use of the Mortuary Chapel will explain to you why the resolution which I have just read is submitted to you to-day. For the first time as far as we are aware in the history of the Settlement the permission of the Council to use the Mortuary Chapel for non-Christian services was asked by some of our fellow-residents. The Council fully appreciates the good feeling which those Ratepayers showed in the form in which their request was made, and in the fact that they refrained from claiming the use of the Chapel as a right, which perhaps they might have been justly entitled to do. They, equally with the Council, regarded this as a new departure, and seeing that they asked the Council to give its permission I trust this meeting will agree in considering that the decision arrived at was a just and proper one under the circumstances. The view taken was that whatever our personal opinions might be this was clearly a question which should be definitely decided by the Ratepayers as a body and not by an individual member of the Council or even by the full Council. At first it was intended that the Council should take no action in the matter, but should leave the question to be brought forward by private Ratepayers; we were, however, informed by those immediately interested that they would greatly prefer that the Council should bring forward a resolution on the subject, and we have reason to believe that they are satisfied by the resolution which is now before you. The Council was given to understand that if non-Christian services were held there the great majority of those who had hitherto used the Chapel would be unable to use it in future. The practical result of throwing the Chapel open to all residents would therefore be that only a small minority would probably use it in future and that a large number of residents would suffer the inconvenience of being obliged to hold services for the dead at a considerable distance from the Cemetery. Under these circumstances, taking into consideration the fact that the Chapel is much smaller than the Old Mortuary Chapel, which was built when the community was very considerably less than it is now, and as the expenditure involved is comparatively unimportant, the Council is of opinion that it would be expedient to settle the question in a spirit of compromise, by throwing the present Chapel open to all members of the foreign community and building a new Chapel for Christian services. With these remarks we submit the matter to you for decision.

Mr. HEWETT—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. E. DAVIS—I beg to propose as an amendment to the resolution put before you, the following—

Resolved, that the Council be and is hereby authorised to throw open to the use of all members of the Foreign Community, irrespective of nationality or creed, the present Mortuary Chapel and Crematorium in Bubbling Well Cemetery.

My task, I think, will be an easy one, because I feel I have your sympathy. I do not wish to say what I feel about the action of the Council in refusing, because I believe that they did it with the best intentions, and I am afraid, from what the Chairman has just now told us, that they were rather threatened and did it under pressure. The letters that were written by the Japanese gentlemen were most temperate. Another letter was written by Mr. Rex, which many of you read, and I am sure that voiced what I now say and

what I think you all feel. I object to the proposal on two grounds; first of all, although Mr. Anderson has said it will cost a small sum, I see no need of expenditure. The present Mortuary Chapel, as I understand it, is not consecrated. If there is any time when we should sink differences of race or religion it is by the side of the grave and be he who he may let him come and let that service be conducted there. Will any one get up here and tell me that the service performed by the Roman Catholics or the Japanese will pollute the chapel? (Cries of "No, no.") I think then it is inexpedient on the score of expense. We come out here to show these Eastern nations the better way. Our clergymen and missionaries preach of the virtue of charity and brotherly love, and we at once start in by saying: "That is our Chapel; you may not go there." Why, let every religion ask for a chapel. Why should not the Roman Catholics have one built for them? Why not these Japanese gentlemen ask for a mortuary chapel? I think, Gentlemen, it will be a slur on the community. I feel rather strongly on the subject, and I hope you will support my amendment. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. BUCHANAN—I beg to second the amendment. I think the Council have acted wrongly in the course they have taken, and that this meeting will say that they agree with Mr. Davis and myself in supporting this. There are many different religions in Shanghai besides Christianity. If the Jews asked for the thing would it be refused? Happily they have a burial ground of their own, and it is not necessary for them to ask for the use of this chapel.

Mr. F. ANDERSON.—On behalf of the Council, and in reply to the remarks which have been made, I can only say that the opinions of the Council personally were perhaps very much the same as theirs were, but the Council thought that it was their duty to act in the interests of the greatest number of people, and when they received the following communication which I will read to you, they considered that the practical effect of passing such a resolution as Mr. Davis has proposed is that the chapel would be reserved for the use of a comparatively small number of the population. The letter to which I referred is this, which Mr. Hodges sent to the Council and authorised them to publish. We have not done so because we thought it might not be necessary to do so. In my remarks I referred to this letter when I said that we had received a certain intimation. The letter reads:—

The Deanery,  
11th October, 1899.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the question that been raised as to the granting of the Mortuary Chapel for services other than Christian, I think it only right to inform you that if the Chapel is ever used for non-Christian funeral rites I could not again use it for a Christian funeral. As I have reason to believe that Dr. Muirhead and the Rev. C. E. Darwent take the same view as I do, I may point out to you that under these circumstances the opening of the Chapel for funeral services of any and every description would seriously inconvenience, and be a hardship to the majority of the residents in this Settlement, as was undoubtedly never contemplated when the Chapel was erected that any but Christian services would be performed in it.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
H. C. HODGES.

(Cries of "Shame!" "Oh!" and groans and hisses.)

Mr. H. P. WILKINSON—Quite right! Quite right!

Mr. F. ANDERSON—I can only say after that letter that the Council wished the matter to be settled in a spirit of compromise, and that is the reason it submitted

this resolution to you in its present form. If you pass this amendment of Mr. Davis you must have in your minds that a number of services will have to be held in the Cathedral or in the Union Church (cries of "No! No!") and several voices, "We'll get another parson!" at any rate they will have to be held at a considerable distance from the Cemetery.

Mr. G. LANNING—Supposing the amendment is carried would the Council object to the proposed chapel being built by private subscription?

Mr. F. ANDERSON—Not in the least.

Mr. G. LANNING—Then let Mr. Hodges and his friends who object to services in the present building erect one of their own and pay for it out of their own pockets.

Mr. A. B. REX—I should like to say that I think it would compromise the matter if the Ratepayers agreed to give to those who wish a separate chapel to themselves a small amount of land in the cemetery. I do not see that there can be much objection to that, though of course, if twenty different religions wanted twenty different chapels in the Cemetery we should soon have no place for the dead. I cannot help thinking that the Ratepayers have scarcely been fairly dealt with by the Council in this letter having been suppressed up to this point. I admit it was a very delicate letter to publish, and I know the spirit in which the Council kept it back. I hope that is the spirit in which we are all here. We regret exceedingly this discussion, and that this resolution should be necessary. If I had risen to second it, as I had intended to do, I should be quite unable to say I have pleasure in seconding this resolution, because it is not a matter for pleasure to have anything to do with such a discussion. This chapel was built with the Ratepayers' money and is the Ratepayers' property. I have nothing to say on the religious side of the question, but if there are those who wish to have their funeral services conducted in a consecrated place of their own I have not one word to say against it. I claim for myself the liberty they would claim for themselves, and I am prepared to grant to them that which I should wish for myself. I think the compromise might be made in the sense of Mr. Lanning's suggestion. If it is necessary we should give a piece of land for the purpose.

Mr. ANDERSON—I think it would be well if Mr. Rex would put that in the form of a resolution, as otherwise I do not see that the Council could grant any public land except with the permission of the Ratepayers.

Mr. REX—I think we can do that by and by if we find that they really want it.

Mr. HUTCHISON—As Mr. Darwin's name has been mentioned, has the Council ascertained whether his name has been used in that connection with his authority?

Mr. ANDERSON—All I know is I asked if the Council had permission to publish the letter and the answer I received was in the affirmative.

THE REV. DR. MUIRHEAD—No one has greater respect for the Japanese or Chinese than myself and those who are with me in my ministerial profession. With the utmost latitude of thought and feeling, however, I think there ought to be a distinction made between things that differ, and if the Crematorium Chapel can be used alike for Christian and for heathen services, so ought our churches and chapels in like manner. (Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear.") I maintain that one is worship as well as the other, and I do think that the great majority of the community in Shanghai, professing to be Christian men and women, would sympathise with the idea of Mr. Hodges that the chapel which has been erected should be dedicated to the one form of service in which we all make a profession, and in which we take supreme delight. I do think that whether Japanese or Christian should wish to have

a service it should be in a place which has been got up for themselves and in connection with which they could have the utmost freedom and maintain the continued respect of the community at large. Much may be said in regard to the opinions of Mr. Hodges and, I think, in reference to the matter itself. I did not expect my name to be mentioned in connection with his letter, still I maintain I am one with him in the opinion that there should be a chapel for Christian services and another for any other form of service that it might be engaged for. (Cries of "No, no," and other signs of dissent.)

Mr. LANNING—May I say one word in explanation of what I said a moment ago. I did not want to argue against the Christian side. All I wish to say is that, however many chapels there may be they should not be built by the public money; that is my point. It is not a question of Christianity or Buddhism. It is a question of public money going for one single service. If the community require a special Christian service and send round the hat amongst the Christian people and pay for the expense out of their own pockets they can do so. (Hear, hear.)

THE REV. DR. FARNHAM—I think the Council ought not to be chided for showing so much deference to the opinions of the Ratepayers as to bring this matter so courteously before the meeting. I have to speak on behalf of a large number of Christians, and I say that I have often preached in heathen temples and have been glad of the opportunity. I am perfectly free to take a funeral service in the Mortuary Chapel even if it has been used by heathens. (Cheers.)

THE REV. DR. J. EDKINS—I believe in a matter of this sort there should be no controversy and no difference of opinion. When we come to death and burial we have to consider kindly feelings one to another which are suitable to such scenes as take place in the cemetery. It is best for us therefore, to accept the proposition of the Council and to open the way for perfectly peaceful and harmonious feelings between all the members of this community. I believe the Council have done well, and I feel pleasure in voting with them on this point.

Mr. NISHIMAKI—Regarding the resolution now before the meeting I may be permitted to say it is the result of my recent correspondence with the Municipal Council. I feel it is only just I should try to make a few remarks here. The Council, by introducing this resolution to-day, recognise the point I raised in my letter, namely, that the Crematorium and the building adjoining it are open to all members of the foreign community, and I trust that the majority of the Ratepayers will endorse the same. Therefore it is not necessary for me to say anything further on this point, but to express to the Council my thanks for the steps they have taken so far. Now, Sir, the resolution as proposed by the Council may not be as we wish for, but I do not say I am against the amendment just made, but I wish to say that Shanghai has grown so much, and the community has become so cosmopolitan, that the fact has brought amongst us so many conflicting interests, ideas of faith or creed. Therefore, recognising that a question of such wide and general interest as the one before us now might easily bring us into a prolonged discussion which, however, from the practical point of view might not be desirable, and which for the same reason I wish to see avoided as far as possible to day, I think a question of this kind should be considered from the most practical point of view, in the most business-like manner, in the most conciliatory spirit on all sides, and under such circumstances, and taking all things into consideration, it seems to me that the resolution before the meeting now is one way of solving this question, and I

am ready to say I am quite satisfied with the resolution. (Applause.)

THE REV. F. L. HAWKS POTT—It seems to me that we are confronted to-night with a question which has to do with right and wrong. When we come to deal with questions which have great issues like that at stake we ought not to take into consideration the consequences and depart from what we consider the right course of action by certain threats which may be held out before us. Now I say it is a question of right or wrong. It is a question of morality. It is the question whether it is right to take people's money and without telling them that you are only going to use it for one specific purpose, and afterwards to say that it was used in this way. The Ratepayers were not told that that Crematorium, that that Mortuary Chapel, should be only used for a Christian cemetery. I imagine that they thought they would all be allowed to use it when they wished to. I say it is a question not so much of religion as simple morality, and simple justice calls for the acceptance of the amendment without taking into consideration the consequences which have been held out—the inconvenience of holding the services elsewhere. It is right for us to allow that Crematorium to be used by those whose money put it up for the convenience of the whole Settlement. Anyone living in the Settlement has a right to the Crematorium.

Mr. P. H. TWIGG—It seems to me if this amendment is passed we shut out a minority. There certainly will be some who will object to take their dead into the New Cemetery Chapel if the Japanese hold their services there, and I suppose there will be no objection to the Chinese holding their devil worship there if they like. (Groans and interruption.) I for one would not take my dead there.

THE CHAIRMAN—then put the amendment to the meeting and declared it carried.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Warren for presiding.

## THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the North-China Insurance Company, Limited, was held on Friday afternoon at the offices, Hankow Road. There were present:—Mr. A. McLeod (Chairman); Messrs. W. D. Little, E. Davis, D. Brand, C. Holliday (Directors); W. G. Bayne (Secretary); and F. E. Haskell, C. M. Dyce, J. M. Young, W. H. Anderson, H. A. J. Macray, W. Meyerink, A. Zickermann, G. Butler, E. Jenner Hogg, P. F. Lavers, J. Stenhouse, J. F. Rodewald, J. Hall, E. Wheeley, and E. U. Smith.

The Chairman said—The chief business we have to transact this afternoon is the presentation and passing of the report and accounts for the past year, the declaration of dividend and the election of directors and auditors. The accounts have been in your hands for some few days and I presume you will agree to allow them to be taken as read. The directors regret that they are not so satisfactory as they had wished, but the past year has been notorious for being a bad one for underwriters, and we, in common with others, have suffered from this cause. The profits would have been somewhat larger, but that they have been entrenched upon by claims from the underwriting accounts of 1895 and 1896, for which the provision made at the time, owing to some severe losses, proved inadequate. The prospects for the future are encouraging, and our new system of having the annual meeting six months later than formerly enables us to form a better idea of what lies before us. We have to



thank our friends here and in London, for the generous support they have accorded to us under somewhat adverse circumstances during the past few years. This has been appreciated by the directors and we trust they will continue it. The rates of premia between Europe and the East are somewhat low; much as some advance is to be desired, there is no indication of a general movement towards advance in this direction. In other directions there are some signs of advances being made and this company will do everything in its power to foster this. The directors have carefully gone into the matter of the question of charges at the various branches. The changes which have recently been made will enable a considerable saving to be made in the near future. In June of this year we received a favourable offer for the present Company's property, which stands in our books at Tls. 50,000. We received an offer of Tls. 125,000. The amount will be written off from the Property Account during the coming year and the balance we propose to place to the credit of the Reserve Fund. At the termination of his agreement with the Company Mr. Ross decided to retire from the Company's service. Mr. Bayne, who had been for many years in the branch at Yokohama, and whose connection with the company dates back to 1868, was selected to fill his place, and has been in charge of the company's business here since the 1st of June of this year. Mr. L. K. Davis has been appointed acting agent in Yokohama, and, as far as we have ascertained yet, the business has gone on very smoothly and satisfactorily. The directors have had to deplore the death of their late Chairman, Mr. E. H. Lavers, who was connected with the company since its inception and for many years acted as Chairman. His death is a very severe loss to the company and you will equally regret it. We also regret the absence of Mr. Hearn, who has taken no active part in the management of the company's affairs for some time past. In order to fill some of the vacancies that have occurred the directors gave serious consideration as to whom they should ask to take a seat at the board, and unanimously came to the conclusion that it would be well for the company to ask Mr. W. Meyerink, of Messrs. Meyerink & Co., to join us. I am happy to say that he has consented to take his seat at the board, subject to your approval this afternoon. I do not know that there is anything more I can say but before asking you to pass the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. G. Butler—What remuneration, as a total sum, is given to the directors?

The Chairman—It comes in a resolution by and by.

Mr. G. Butler—But for the past year?

The Chairman—Tls. 4,500.

Mr. G. Butler—That is divided amongst all?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. G. Butler—It used to be more.

The Chairman—Yes, 6,000 taels. The directors voluntarily asked for it to be lowered. I beg to propose that the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. D. Brand seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—I beg to propose that a final share dividend of 5% on the paid-up capital and a bonus of 10% on contributory premiums be distributed, both payable at the exchange of 2/7½ per tael.

Mr. W. D. Little seconded and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Young—I beg to propose that Messrs. McLeod, Brand, Davis, Hearn, Holliday, and Little be re-elected directors of the company, and that Mr. W. Meyerink be elected as director, and that their remuneration be Tls. 4,500 per annum.

Mr. J. F. Rodewald seconded.

Mr. G. Butler—I should like to ask whether the contributions to premia by the different directors amount to the remuneration they receive per annum?

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg—I think that is a most improper question to ask, and I propose that the Chairman shall not reply. I do not think any shareholder that comes to this meeting has a right to question the private affairs of other shareholders.

Mr. G. Butler—As a shareholder in this Company I think I have a perfect right to enquire as to whether the board contribute as much as they receive.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg—I do not care what the answer is. I say that the Chairman should not reply.

The Chairman—I think I may say that my answer would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Butler.

Mr. G. Butler—I have not the slightest doubt that the answer would be satisfactory. I think I have a perfect right to ask the question.

The Chairman—I may say that it is a very much larger sum.

Mr. G. Butler—Thank you, that is quite sufficient, sir.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg—I beg to propose that Messrs. White and Wrightson be re-elected auditors to the company.

Mr. C. M. Dyce seconded and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## Amusements.

### THE UNION CHURCH LITERARY AND SOCIAL GUILD.

The Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society which was prettily decorated was the scene of a happy gathering on Wednesday night and notwithstanding the wet weather the attendance was large. "Social evening" stood in bold type on the programme and a social evening it truly was, doing the highest credit to all concerned. The Pastor, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, opened the proceedings with a pithy and hearty welcome to all. The programme was most interesting and the items were well rendered and also were well appreciated by the audience. The reading of Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, act IV, scenes 3 and 5, was much enjoyed and elicited hearty applause. The Rev. E. T. Williams was to have concluded the first half of the entertainment with an address put through an unavoidable absence the Pastor took his place. The gathering then adjourned to the Library of the Society where light refreshments were served, after which the remainder of the interesting items were given. A second address was given by the Rev. Mr. Darwent who at the conclusion reminded those present that Mrs. Williams would give a lecture on Tennyson in the Union Church a fortnight hence. Mr. J. P. Donovan then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had done so much to make the social evening so successful, and the meeting ended.

**SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN.** A clear and healthy complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation, and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arranges the nails, hands and arms in matchless whiteness, unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.  
(3a)—M & F—1897-850 1899.

## SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

### AUTUMN REGATTA.

Captain ..... J. C. Bois, Esq.  
Judge ..... B. A. Clarke, Esq.  
Starter ..... James Hall, Esq.  
Umpires ..... { R. M. Campbell, Esq.  
                              { R. W. Little, Esq.  
Referee ..... Sir N. J. Hannen.  
Time-keeper ..... A. E. Jones, Esq.  
Committee:—Messrs. A. E. Cooper, E.  
T. Byrne, W. Haynemann, D. McNeill.

First Heat, Saturday, 21st October.

Mr. E. C. Pearce acted as umpire for Mr. R. M. Campbell.

Owing to some delay in getting the pontoon with the boats to its moorings, the race started later than was intended, with the result that, as will be seen by the time, the last race was rowed against the tide. There was a light fair wind and the water was fairly smooth until the steamers began to come up with the turn of the tide. In the absence of Mr. A. E. Jones, Mr. E. C. Ringler-Thomson kindly officiated as Time-keeper on the Umpires' launch.

The first race was between the Scotch and Irish Eights. Originally there were four boats entered, and the Irish were drawn to row with the English, and the Scotch with the Germans. When the Germans were compelled to scratch, owing to the illness of one of their crew, the Scotch were left to row in the final heat; but the Irish claimed that they, as last year's winners, ought to be the bye. Ultimately it was decided to draw again, with the result that the Scotch and Irish had to row together, the English being the bye. The following were the crews:—

**MERCHANTS' PLATE.**—Presented by the Merchants of Shanghai. International Challenge Eight-oar race. Distance—One Mile and a Half. Entrance fee, \$40 per boat.

#### Scotch Crew. St. Andrew's Flag.—1

|                           | st. | lbs. |
|---------------------------|-----|------|
| Bow—T. H. R. Shaw.....    | 10  | 10   |
| 2—A. L. Hall.....         | 10  | 13   |
| 3—A. Mauchan.....         | 10  | 8    |
| 4—N. G. Maitland.....     | 10  | 8    |
| 5—G. E. Stewart.....      | 11  | 13   |
| 6—J. W. Richardson.....   | 12  | 2    |
| 7—A. F. Algie.....        | 11  | 4    |
| Stroke—W. W. G. Ross..... | 11  | 9    |
| Cox—J. Stenhouse.....     | 10  | 10   |

#### Irish Crew. St. Patrick's Flag.—2

|                         |    |    |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Bow—A. H. Jamieson..... | 9  | 4  |
| 2—H. A. Manning.....    | 9  | 10 |
| 3—P. L. Byrne.....      | 10 | 2  |
| 4—H. D. Beaumont.....   | 10 | 10 |
| 5—H. H. Kopsch.....     | 14 | 4  |
| 6—R. T. Matheson.....   | 13 | 3  |
| 7—H. P. Wilkinson.....  | 10 | 6  |
| Stroke—E. T. Byrne..... | 12 | 3  |
| Cox—J. Timm.....        | 10 | —  |

There were no buoys or boats to start from and the starter was on a steam launch, all drifting up with the tide together. The Scotch, on the inside, had a slight advantage at the start, but the Irish pulled up nearly level. They could not keep it up, however, one or two of their men soon showing signs of undertraining, and the Scotch gradually drew away, and won by about 3 lengths. Both crews were rowing very short and splashing a good deal. Time, 8mins. 13secs.

**LADIES' PURSE.**—Presented by the Ladies of Shanghai. Distance—One Mile. In Club's Shells. Entrance fee, \$3 per boat.

#### First heat.

##### Red, Black and White.—1

|                    |    |   |
|--------------------|----|---|
| F. W. Cumming..... | 10 | 3 |
|--------------------|----|---|

##### Pink and Black.—2

|                   |    |   |
|-------------------|----|---|
| A. E. Cooper..... | 12 | 0 |
|-------------------|----|---|

Mr. Cumming, on the inside, drew away from the start and took Mr. Cooper's water. Both boats bore out into the middle of the river, and thus increased their distance. Mr. Cooper could never catch his antagonist, who won by some three-lengths. Time, 7mins. 5secs.

**JUNIOR SCULLING RACE.**—Distance—One Mile. In Tub-sculling boats.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| A. L. Hall .....     | 1 |
| J. H. Teesdale ..... | 2 |
| Sydney Butt .....    | 3 |

The heavy boats in which this race was rowed, and the slackening of the tide, made this rather a long affair. Mr. Butt, on the outside, started off with the lead, which he maintained about half-way over the course, Mr. Teesdale, on the inside, being last. The leader bore out into the middle of the river and was gradually overhauled by Mr. Hall and Mr. Teesdale, all three boats being fairly close together at the finish. Time, 10mins. 5secs.

#### LADIES' PURSE.

Second heat.

Red, White and Black.—1

R. Roosen ..... 10 | 12 |

Black and Red.—2

M. F. Land ..... 10 | 5 |

It was already running ebb when this race was started, and several steamers passed up, making a good deal of swell. This seemed to rather seriously inconvenience Mr. Land, who was on the outside, and he never got his boat going properly, while Mr. Roosen, on the inside, was pegging away steadily and came in winner by any number of lengths. Time, 10mins. 24secs.

Saturday's races being only the trial heats and the weather being somewhat doubtful, there were not very many spectators at the finish, but with fine weather to-morrow, and the Band, the Club lawn should be crowded with visitors.

## CRICKET.

### S. C. C. v. THE NAVY.

A match was played on Tuesday afternoon between the above teams on the Public Recreation Ground resulting in a win for the latter by nineteen runs. The weather was fine although dull, and the ground was in good condition. The Shanghai team went in first and scored 96, chiefly through the fine batting of E. R. Morriss and T. Wallace. The Navy, however, scored 115 of which 50 were made by H. W. Manisty who carried out his bat.

The following are the scores :—

| S.C.C.                                   |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| G. F. Lanning, b. Powlett .....          | 9  |
| H. Veitch, b. Paull .....                | 1  |
| T. Wallace, c. Powlett, b. Manisty ..... | 22 |
| J. Mann, b. Paull .....                  | 0  |
| S. Wallace, c. Neat, b. Paull .....      | 0  |
| E. R. Morriss, b. Powlett .....          | 44 |
| W. W. G. Ross, ht. wkt., b. Neat .....   | 7  |
| W. B. Cheetham, c. and b. Neat .....     | 5  |
| W. J. Tyack, b. Powlett .....            | 2  |
| C. G. Close, b. Powlett .....            | 0  |
| R. J. L. Wright, not-out .....           | 2  |
| Byes 3, l.b. 1 .....                     | 4  |
|                                          | 96 |

#### NAVY.

|                                            |     |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| F. A. Powlett, c. Morriss, b. Wright ..... | 9   |
| R. J. Browne, b. Mann .....                | 3   |
| E. H. Neat, b. Wright .....                | 0   |
| A. E. Woods, l.b.w., b. Mann .....         | 7   |
| Paull, b. Wright .....                     | 4   |
| H. W. Manisty, not-out .....               | 50  |
| Wildbore, l.b.w., b. Mann .....            | 9   |
| G. E. Coleridge, c. Close, b. Wright ..... | 0   |
| H. R. Godfrey, c. Mann, b. Wright .....    | 0   |
| H. O. Peacock, b. Mann .....               | 12  |
| H. Wilcox, b. Mann .....                   | 1   |
| Byes 18, l.b. 2 .....                      | 20  |
|                                            | 115 |

## SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

### S.C.C. v. THE REST OF SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Cricket Club played "The Rest of Shanghai" on the S.C.C. ground on Saturday afternoon. The teams were evenly matched. In the first innings the Club made 62 runs, the Rest of Shanghai scoring 58. In the second innings the Club added 59 for six wickets. Mann, for the Rest, did some good bowling taking in the two innings ten wickets for 42 runs.

Appended are the scores and analysis :—

#### S.C.C.

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| W. H. Moule, c. Mann, b. Wildbore .....    | 33 |
| A. E. Lanning, l.b.w., b. Mann .....       | 5  |
| G. F. Lanning, l.b.w., b. Mann .....       | 0  |
| P. F. Lavers, c. T. Wallace, b. Paul ..... | 10 |
| F. H. Sawyer, c. Paul, b. Mann .....       | 2  |
| W. J. Tyack, c. Veitch, b. Wildbore .....  | 2  |
| S. E. Smalley, b. Turnbull .....           | 0  |
| T. Griffin, b. Turnbull .....              | 1  |
| E. Ormiston, b. Mann .....                 | 1  |
| R. J. L. Wright, not-out .....             | 0  |
| Lias, b. Mann .....                        | 0  |
| Byes 5, l.b. 3 .....                       | 8  |
|                                            | 62 |

#### Second Innings.

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| A. E. Lanning, b. Mann ..... | 6  |
| Wright, b. Mann .....        | 6  |
| Smalley, b. Mann .....       | 0  |
| Ormiston, run-out .....      | 3  |
| G. F. Lanning, not-out ..... | 18 |
| W. H. Moule, b. Mann .....   | 23 |
| Sawyer, b. Mann .....        | 0  |
| Byes .....                   | 3  |
|                              | 59 |

#### REST OF SHANGHAI.

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| Wildbore, R.N., c. Lawyer, b. Wright ..... | 0  |
| Paul, R.N., b. Wright .....                | 10 |
| W. J. Turnbull, b. Lanning (G. F.) .....   | 4  |
| T. Wallace, c. Tyack, b. Moule .....       | 2  |
| J. B. Walsh, b. Moule .....                | 8  |
| J. Mann, c. Sawyer, b. Wright .....        | 0  |

|                                                         |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|
| S. Wallace, b. Lanning .....                            | 10 |
| T. Veitch, not-out .....                                | 14 |
| H. Veitch, c. Lanning, b. Lavers .....                  | 1  |
| A. N. Woodward, b. Lanning .....                        | 0  |
| J. Naylor, st. Lanning (A. E.) b. Lanning (G. F.) ..... | 1  |
| Byes 5, l.b. 3 .....                                    | 8  |
|                                                         | 58 |

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| S.C.C.         |       |       |       |   |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| Overs.         | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |   |
| Mann .....     | 12.2  | 4     | 16    | 5 |
| Paul .....     | 7     | 2     | 21    | 1 |
| Wildbore ..... | 8     | 4     | 8     | 2 |
| Turnbull ..... | 3     | 1     | 9     | 2 |

#### Second Innings.

|                | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mann.....      | 16.1   | 8     | 26    | 5     |
| Paul .....     | 8      | 2     | 16    | 1     |
| T. Wallace ... | 8      | 2     | 14    | 0     |

#### REST OF SHANGHAI.

|                 | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wright .....    | 10     | 4     | 17    | 3     |
| G. F. Lanning.. | 7      | 1     | 18    | 4     |
| Moule.....      | 7      | 3     | 9     | 2     |
| Lavers .....    | 4      | 1     | 6     | 1     |

## FOOTBALL.

### H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA" v. RANGERS' 1ST XI.

The above teams met on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon and some good play was exhibited. Both sides hotly contested the struggle which ended in a draw, each team scoring one goal. The weather was all that could be desired for a display of energy.

### H.M.S. "DAPHNE" v. RANGERS' 2ND XI.

These teams also did some good work, but the *Daphne* "boys" were badly left, their opponents winning by four goals to nil.

## SHOOTING.

### "B" CO. S.V.C. ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

The Company was favoured with very fair weather for their meeting, extending from the 12th through to the 15th inst., with the exceptions that the mornings of Thursday and Friday were rather misty and Saturday morning was rainy, which rendered good shooting difficult.

Appended are the scores of sixteen competitors, and winners of the various events :—

|                               | Non-Coms.' Prize. |          | Monthly Cups. |          | The Officers' Hon. M'bers' Prize. |          | Total. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|
|                               | 200 yds.          | 300 yds. | 300 yds.      | 500 yds. | 500 yds.                          | 600 yds. |        |
| Priv. R. P. Sanderson .....   | 26                | 26       | 24            | 33       | 31                                | 27       | 220    |
| " S. E. Green .....           | 20                | 25       | 16            | 34       | 29                                | 29       | 219    |
| Lieut. G. Peace .....         | 27                | 23       | 19            | 31       | 33                                | 25       | 216    |
| Priv. C. Marmon .....         | 18                | 27       | 26            | 26       | 31                                | 28       | 216    |
| " F. W. Fowler .....          | 25                | 25       | 29            | 29       | 31                                | 26       | 213    |
| Col.-Sgt. A. H. Brooks .....  | 22                | 27       | 26            | 34       | 25                                | 24       | 205    |
| Priv. J. Bell .....           | 29                | 26       | 18            | 25       | 17                                | 28       | 194    |
| " C. Parsons .....            | 21                | 22       | 25            | 26       | 22                                | 23       | 191    |
| L.-Corp. W. G. Youngson ..... | 27                | 23       | 19            | 26       | 26                                | 27       | 188    |
| Priv. T. J. Rowland .....     | 21                | 22       | 18            | 17       | 26                                | 22       | 179    |
| Corp. A. Hill .....           | 26                | 14       | 28            | 17       | 18                                | 31       | 175    |
| L.-Corp. E. C. Pearson .....  | 23                | 17       | 14            | 21       | 26                                | 16       | 149    |
| Lieut. W. Whitfield .....     | 28                | 27       | 19            | 21       | 30                                | 18       | 143    |
| Corp. A. E. Holmes .....      | 21                | 21       | 16            | 15       | 19                                | 13       | 141    |
| Priv. M. S. Hibba .....       | 23                | 15       | 9             | 10       | 14                                | 9        | 113    |
| " E. R. Palmer .....          | 17                | 6        | 18            | 10       | 22                                | 12       | 111    |

#### LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

##### "NON-COMS." PRIZE.

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Priv. J. Bell .....     | 1 |
| " S. E. Green .....     | 2 |
| " R. P. Sanderson ..... | 3 |

##### MONTHLY CUPS.

##### "A" CLASS.

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Priv. C. Parsons ..... | 1 |
|------------------------|---|

##### "B" CLASS.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Priv. F. W. Fowler ..... | 1 |
|--------------------------|---|

##### "OFFICERS" PRIZE.

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Priv. C. Marmon .....   | 1 |
| " R. P. Sanderson ..... | 2 |
| " F. W. Fowler .....    | 3 |

##### "HON. MEMBERS" PRIZE.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Priv. C. Marmon ..... | 1 |
| " S. E. Green .....   | 2 |
| Lieut. G. Peace ..... | 3 |

##### "VOLLEY FIRING" PRIZE.

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Col.-Sgt. A. H. Brooks' Squad ..... | 1 |
|-------------------------------------|---|

##### GRIFFINS' AGGREGATE.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Priv. F. W. Fowler .....     | 1 |
| L.-Corp. E. C. Pearson ..... | 2 |
| Corp. A. E. Holmes .....     | 3 |

##### GRAND AGGREGATE.

|                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Priv. R. P. Sanderson ..... | Gold Star. |
| " S. E. Green .....         | 2          |
| Lieut. G. Peace .....       | 3          |
| Priv. C. Marmon .....       | 4          |

## H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA" v. "A" CO., S.V.C.

A match was shot on Tuesday morning between teams from H. M. S. *Iphigenia* and "A" Co. (the Mih-ho-long Rifles) S. V. C., six men a side. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 shots and a sighting shot at each range. The morning was favourable, a light 8 o'clock wind and good dull light, although at the 600 yards' range a somewhat rapidly strengthening light was not sufficiently taken note of by some of the riflemen. Private Dumfries made the fine total of 100, a record score in a Shanghai match shoot with Lee-Metford rifle.

The following were the scores:—

|                    | "A" Co.    |            |            | Total. |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|
|                    | 200 yards. | 500 yards. | 600 yards. |        |
| Priv. Dumfries ... | 33         | 33         | 34         | 100    |
| „ Brand .....      | 29         | 34         | 32         | 95     |
| Cl.-Serg. Sharples | 25         | 32         | 28         | 85     |
| Priv. Denham.....  | 28         | 29         | 25         | 82     |
| „ Samson .....     | 27         | 26         | 26         | 79     |
| L.-Corp. Ryde ...  | 27         | 31         | 14         | 72     |
|                    |            |            |            | 513    |

## H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA."

|                    | H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA." |            |            | Total. |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------|
|                    | 200 yards.          | 500 yards. | 600 yards. |        |
| J. Furnell .....   | 29                  | 29         | 30         | 88     |
| Lieut. Pearson ... | 28                  | 31         | 28         | 87     |
| A. Robertson ..... | 25                  | 28         | 28         | 81     |
| E. Simmons .....   | 29                  | 27         | 15         | 71     |
| C. Phillips .....  | 24                  | 16         | 23         | 63     |
| F. McKew .....     | 23                  | 16         | 10         | 49     |
|                    |                     |            |            | 439    |

The losers have gallantly challenged the winners to a return match if the opportunity can be found.

## S. M. P.

POLICE MONTHLY CUP AND CLUB  
COMPETITION FOR OCTOBER.

The above competitions were shot for on Thursday in a very dull light and drizzling rain, which was anything but conducive to good shooting.

Deducting handicaps the Cup was won for the first time by Inspector Hadley with a total of 57 points. The following are the scores over 30:—

|                        | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Tl. |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-----|
| Insp. Bourke .....     | 31       | 30       | 61* |
| P.S. Lynch .....       | 24       | 34       | 58* |
| Insp. Hadley .....     | 32       | 25       | 57  |
| P.S. Robinson .....    | 29       | 24       | 53  |
| Insp. Wilson .....     | 25       | 27       | 52  |
| P.S. Mackintosh .....  | 30       | 22       | 52  |
| „ Reilly .....         | 29       | 20       | 49  |
| Insp. Collins .....    | 32       | 17       | 49  |
| P.S. Spottiswood ..... | 28       | 15       | 43  |
| „ Oliver .....         | 31       | 10       | 41  |
| „ Helyer .....         | 20       | 20       | 40  |
| „ Thornton .....       | 18       | 20       | 38  |
| „ Smith .....          | 21       | 15       | 36  |
| „ McDowall .....       | 17       | 17       | 34  |

\* Handicapped 5 points.

There were 17 competitors.

The following are the prize-winners in the Club competition:—

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Insp. Hadley .....    | 1 |
| Sergt. Robinson ..... | 2 |
| Insp. Bourke .....    | 3 |
| Sergt. Reilly .....   | 4 |
| Insp. Wilson .....    | 5 |

## Correspondence.

## TRAMWAYS IN SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The main objections made thus far to the establishment of an electric tramway in and around the foreign Settlements of Shanghai appear to be grounded under three heads, viz:—

- 1.—The streets are already too narrow.
- 2.—The danger of overhead wires with a powerful electric current passing through them.
- 3.—That the route chosen *via* the Bund and Nanking Road spoils those two thoroughfares.

With the question of whether the Ratepayers sanctioned the principle of tramways I prefer to have nothing to do, beyond noting that there is a very easy answer to all objections under this head and that can be given by the Ratepayers refusing to ratify any scheme placed before them. No one denies their right as a body to ratify or not as they choose, and so long as they retain that veto, so long can they decide for or against tramways. As to the first set of objections—that our streets are too narrow, serious consideration should be given to the results of electric tramways in other cities in other parts of the world, and I believe I am correct in saying that the universal experience in Europe and America has been that electric tramways have lessened the traffic and at the same time have been the means of lowering the expense of public scavenging, road mending, and traffic control. In Hamburg, Berlin, New York, and other cities where electric trams are running the cleanliness of the thoroughfares through which they pass is as noticeable as the orderliness of the traffic. No animal refuse make roads almost impassable to any lady afoot. Traffic inspectors are almost needless, as the constant running of the trams marks the right hand from the left in a way that those who stupidly ignore the rule of the road do not easily forget, as the transgression of the rule usually carries an unpleasant and forcible penalty. The danger of overhead wires is one that is by no means to be overlooked, and has proved so objectionable that in America where long experience of electric trams has taught them much practical wisdom, town after town is giving up the overhead system in favour of underground electric traction, and the latter system is being rapidly adopted in New York city in preference to the cable system. Manhattan Island has all along consistently refused to allow any overhead wire system of electric tramway.

But while fully supporting the objections to an overhead wire system, it is possible many with myself would be willing to give their vote for an underground traction system, a tender for which has been made, and although late it is "better late than never."

Again, although a fair number of us constituting a fair-sized minority do not object to the trams running along the English Bund and the length of the Nanking Road, we can understand and sympathise with those who do object. But this objection can be met by a change of route. There are not, for instance, insuperable difficulties in the way of turning the trams at the Hongkew end of Garden Bridge up the North Soochow Road and then crossing the creek at Chekiang Road and thus joining the proposed route, coming out on the wide portion of the Nanking Road by Tai Chong's and the Drill Hall and thence running to West Gate *via* Rue Palikao and down the Bubbling Well Road.

Having thus dealt with the disadvantages of the tramways I should like to endorse

Mr. Welch's letter pointing out the advantages. The bringing nearer of the outlying districts of our now extensive Settlements must mean bringing more and cheaper house accommodation within reach of all. It will lessen over-crowding and increase the sanitation of the Settlement; offering easy and cheap transit to natives, it will increase the trade of the Settlements. By carrying people rapidly through the town to the country districts it will also increase the means of enjoyable exercise for all who desire to occasionally use Shank's mare elsewhere than through streets of shops and houses.

If Shanghai refuses to have quick and rapid locomotion the natives will begin and think that we foreigners while holding the same objections to railways as they, yet wish for our own selfish ends to foist them on the Chinese outside our own Settlements while taking every care not to have them ourselves.

Those who oppose electric tramways should be careful lest they do not commit the same blunder as was made years ago by those old fossils who objected to any roads more than 6 feet wide. In governing this Settlement an eye should be kept on the future as well as on the present, and also some thought given to its proud boast of being a "Model" which we wish Chinese to imitate.

In conclusion, Sir, if the Ratepayers should by any chance ratify a scheme of electric tramways, I trust they will do so in such a manner that a commercial community like Shanghai will be spared the pain of seeing some few months hence another pamphlet of quibbling, pettifoggery correspondence anent tramways such as the Council have lately shown themselves responsible for on the telephone question. Surely a Council of business men can supervise official correspondence so that it may be terse and business-like, and avoid disgracing the community by writing arguments that would disgrace a minor debating society.

I am, etc.,

HERBERT D. HUTCHISON.

16th October.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A good deal has been lately said on the subject of Electric Tramways in Shanghai in your valued paper, but your correspondents mostly dwell on the question, whether or not the Council, by the resolution passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting of the 10th of March '98, was authorised to invite tenders for the Tramway Concession. In my opinion this question might be dropped altogether in favour of the more important question whether or not we want Tramways in Shanghai at all, and I think there are a few very obvious reasons why we should have them.

Shanghai has long ago ceased to be a place which foreigners flock to in order to make a fortune within a short time and then to retire to a more pleasant life in their own country—those times, alas, belong to the past—and to-day we see foreigners settle down here for a lifetime, content with having gained a position, from which to earn their living. The decline in the value of silver, the increase of competition, and other causes have made profits in business dwindle down to a mere commission—in short, money is not made easily nowadays in China and if instead of retiring with a fortune the Shanghai resident of to-day can after a couple of years or so afford a well-deserved holiday of 6 to 12 months, he is generally regarded as fortunate.

In former days, when money was made more easily, people naturally used to live in grand style here and nearly everybody had his own stable, with at least one carriage and pony. Then there was no in-



ducement for an Electric Tram. To-day the 40 or 50 dollars monthly expense entailed by the luxury of even a modest "outfit" weighs heavily on the private budget of many of us, who would gladly welcome the commodity of electric locomotion. The early-rising sportsman would use it as a conveyance to the race-course; the rider would no longer have to trot along the whole way on the hard pavement to Bubbling Well, but would mount his pony there; the walker would have the benefit of starting for his walk in fresh air at the Bubbling Well, thus avoiding the dusty road with its unbearable traffic and noise, and all that with considerable saving of time. The husband who during the hot summer months takes his tiffin at the Club in order to spare his pony, would in future enjoy it with his family on "the road," and a great number of new residences, built in the new Settlement extension, would offer healthier and more comfortable lodgings to business men, who are now living in the old Settlement, by bringing the outer roads into easier reach from business quarters.

The Chinese also seeking pleasure and recreation in the tea-gardens will soon take to the tram and thus the number of hired carriages and rickshas, that now block the roads will certainly be diminished—needless to say, that the rickshas will almost disappear along its track after the tram has once become popular, for that is the mark of modern civilisation's progress that hand labour is replaced by machinery.

Thus the tram offering personal convenience and saving of time and money on the one hand, will on the other relieve the traffic on the roads, which is now a public nuisance. For nobody will convince me that the roads will only be the more blocked by the electric car running every 5 or 10 minutes if each car does away with a dozen or more carriages and twice the number of rickshas.

But there is still another advantage of the tram system to be mentioned and that is the income to be derived from it by the Municipality, the benefit of which must come back to the Shanghai resident in one way or another. In to-morrow's meeting the Councillors will, I hope, have something to say about the way they propose to appropriate such income or the handsome capital that could be borrowed on such well-secured interests.

Whether they intend to lay out new roads in the newly acquired territory or to reduce the taxes, the advantage will be ours. We should therefore not ask: "Was the Council right to advance so far in the Tramway question?" but should rather be thankful to our Councillors and the Tramway Committee for having prepared everything for us, so that at to-morrow's meeting we have but to sum up the advantages of having the tramway and if we think them sufficient inducement, to accept the scheme.

Enclosing my card,  
I am, etc.,

C. B. R.

16th October.

NEWS IS FOOD FOR ACTIVE MINDS, especially in these days of quick communication, when we are enabled within a few hours to know what is taking place at the other end of the world. The merits of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which have been familiar for over half a century amongst all civilised people, have been still more widely spread owing to these facilities. To the natives in the uttermost parts of India, Africa, Australia, and, indeed, to the whole human family, these remedies have been amongst the most precious gifts of civilisation. They cure disease and relieve the most acute pain. In cases of fever, ague, and liver and stomach complaints they are unequalled, whilst for wounds, bruises, sores, etc., they are the best known remedies.

160c-39c 234

17th Oct., 1898.

## THE TELEPHONE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A few words from me at this juncture may be useful in enabling the Public to arrive at an understanding as to why negotiations have come to a standstill between the Council and my Company.

Our tender was sent in in March last, and is, so far as we and the Public know, the only one before the Council.

In the Council's letter of the 11th of September we were informed that they were prepared to grant us the Concession, subject to the satisfactory settlement of two points only, viz:—

(1).—Price at which the Council may Repurchase.

(2).—Arbitration in case of Inefficiency.

These two clauses our Director (Mr. Grewing), who had been kept waiting out here since last February, to the detriment of our business in Egypt, where his services were urgently required, promised to immediately take with him to London to lay them before the other Directors.

He is still on the way, but before leaving here he explained to the Council that there was still unsettled the small matter of a clause to protect the Telephone Company in regard to the cost of removal of our poles and wires in the streets which may be necessitated by the works of the Electric Light Department or other Company, but this requirement was, in his opinion, of so reasonable a nature that he did not anticipate that there would be the least difficulty in arranging it.

When the two clauses above have been ratified by our Board of Directors in London, I shall get a telegram to that effect and the only question then remaining unsettled is the minor one just referred to, and even this is so far settled that the Council have in their letter of the 27th of September partly promised to give the undertaking as regards the Municipal Electric Light Department.

All we require, in fact, is that they shall give us the same facilities for erecting our lines and carrying on our business as those held out to the tenderers for the tramway concession, and to these I submit we are fairly entitled.

Finally, exception appears to have been taken by the Council to the Notice we sent to our Subscribers, but I must explain that we propose to close the Exchange only in the event of the Council not seeing its way to giving us the status necessary to enable us to carry on our business in safety.

I am, etc.,

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager,

China and Japan Telephone Co.

16th October.

## THE COST OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In the leading article of your issue of Monday last on the Imperial Railways of North China you make the following remark with reference to the cost per mile of Mr. Kinder's line:—

"What a marvellous result this is, even at the higher figure, compared with the Indian lines costing £15.0.0 per mile!"

As a matter of fact the actual average cost per mile, including rolling stock, of the 12,162 miles of broad gauge (5' 6") railways in India open to traffic on the 31st of December, 1897, was Rs. 156,625, or at Rs. 15 to £1, £10,415 per mile.

Also, on the same date, the average cost of the 8,527 miles of metre gauge railways open to traffic was Rs. 71,529 per mile or about £4,768. However, general comparisons, such as the one you made, be-

tween a comparatively short system of railways built within recent years, and large systems the construction of which has been spread over many years, are liable to be very misleading even when figures are correctly quoted.

I am, etc.,

H. A. F. CURRIE.

17th October.

## THE DISTRESS IN CHEKIANG.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through your columns to acknowledge the following sums received for the distress in Chekiang Province in the neighbourhood of Yu-yiao?

I am, etc.,

G. F. FITCH.

|                                                                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Collection at the Annual Meeting of the Central China Presbyterian Mission (North) ..... | \$159.00 |
| E. H. M. ....                                                                            | 10.00    |
| Christian Endeavour Society, Mission Press Church .....                                  | 1.00     |
| "Sen-Chi" (Chefoo) .....                                                                 | 10.00    |
| Rev. P. F. Price .....                                                                   | 2.00     |
| Lion Mountain (Soochow) Church .....                                                     | 3.10     |
|                                                                                          | \$185.10 |

16th October.

## THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you kindly express in your columns our grateful thanks to the ladies and other friends who generously subscribed towards the expenses of our annual picnic.

Owing to the very unsettled weather the out-door file was abandoned in favour of a Tea and Entertainment in the Church room, Sailors' Home.

I am, etc.,

H. NEWCOMB.

21st October.

## Miscellaneous.

### IMPERIAL DECREES.

16th October.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE CAPITAL.

(1) The Censor Shuang Shou (Manchu), who has charge of the Northern city of the capital, reports the arrest of four bandits implicated in a robbery, on the night of the 11th instant, the victims being the Tung Ho-ho Bank, situated in one of the principal side streets of that city. Some 50 to 60 men armed with guns and swords attacked the said bank and took away a considerable amount in silver and notes, as well as valuable clothing. That these bandits should dare to commit an armed robbery within the very shadow of the Imperial Palace is indeed the summit of audacity and lawlessness and they should be punished to the utmost extent of the law for it. The captured bandits are hereby commanded to be handed to the Board of Punishments for trial, and strict search should be made for the rest of this gang. Let none be allowed to escape the meshes of the law.

THE NEW GENERAL OF YOCHOU.

Lu Hung-ta is appointed Brigadier-General of the Yochou military division of Hunan province.

17th October.

EXTORTIONS AT CHEFOO.

(1) We have received a memorial from the Censor Chang Hsin-ho, in which he denounces the Customs officials at Chefoo for charging extortionate sums for the issue of passees to poor Chinese going

abroad in search of a living. We have already issued a decree insisting upon the kind treatment of our subjects returned from abroad or still living there, by the local officials and our Ministers in foreign countries, and we are, therefore, very indignant at learning of this. We hereby command Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, and Yü Hsien, Governor of Shantung, to investigate the matter and decide on an equitable fee in regard to these passes. If in the future persons be again found ill-treating, or extorting from these emigrants, they shall be punished with the utmost severity, as the Government is determined to protect its merchants, etc., travelling about.

#### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(2) Kao Tò-sien is appointed Brigadier-General of the Puerh Military division of Yunnan.

(3) Chung Lin, Tartar-General of Ninghsia, Kansu, is ordered to go at once to Fengtien, Manchuria, to command the Jen Brigade, and Chin Ch'ang is appointed Commandant of the Shaug Brigade in the same province.

20th October.

#### IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Ch'ên Sui-chih is appointed Provincial Judge of Kueichow.

(2) Yü Hêng (Manchu) is appointed Civil Governor of Moukden and Literary Chancellor of Fengtien province.

(3) Wên Ch'ao (Manchu) is appointed prefect of Chinchow, Chihli province, (near the Great Wall.)

21st October.

(1) Yung Ch'uan (Manchu) is appointed Taotai of the Yungting River Intendancy of Chihli.

(2) Ch'ên Chin-yen is appointed Taotai of the Hsingch'anyung Intendancy of Fukien (Amoy Taotaiship).

### THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Playgoers will hardly recognise the stage when they next visit the Lyceum, such great alterations and improvements have been made in it during the summer. The proscenium opening has not been changed, but the stage in front of the curtain has been cut away, and the orchestra moved into the space so gained, so that the side doors which formerly led into the orchestra now lead into the stalls, and another row of stalls has been gained. New doors have been constructed leading into the orchestra, under the stage boxes. The great drawback to the old stage was that it was very low, the actual height being entirely wasted. It was designed by the late Mr. Corner, twenty-five years ago, on somewhat antiquated lines. All this has been altered; the stage has been made much higher and wider; all the flaring gas, which has constantly threatened to set the theatre on fire, has been done away with, and the electric light substituted everywhere, except in the footlights. A proper gridiron has been constructed above the stage, so that the carpenters working the scenery no longer have to balance themselves on naked beams when crossing over, while above that, the unused attic has been turned into a property room. The old dressing-rooms have been entirely remodelled and handsomely re-decorated, and new dressing rooms have been constructed. An additional scene dock has been built over the old one, which can be also used as a dressing-room, if necessary; water having been laid on, with light and electric bells in all these rooms. The scene-painting room has been rearranged, and fitted with moveable electric lights, while the great frame has been hung on counter-weights, as has the drop curtain, and these can now be handled with the greatest ease. Altogether the improvements are very marked, and the

best thanks of the public, as well as of all the companies using the stage, amateur or professional, are due to Mr. E. Portier, who has spared no time or trouble in designing the alterations and superintending their execution.

### MARRIAGE OF MISS CHARLOTTE MYERS AND MR. P. R. WALSHAM.

A very wide interest was taken in the wedding of Miss Charlotte Cunningham Scott Myers, the youngest daughter of Dr. W. Wykeham Myers, of Formosa, to Mr. Percy Romilly Walsham, son of Sir John Walsham, Bart., K.C.M.G., which took place at the Cathedral on Saturday afternoon. Both the families concerned are very well known in China, and the ceremony and the subsequent reception were both largely attended. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, embroidered down the front in "true lovers' knots" in white silk and pearls, with a court train of brocaded satin. She was attended by her sister, Miss Myers, and Miss M. D. Brazier, as bridesmaids. They were attired in white glacé silk, trimmed with white chiffon, turquoise velvet and paste buckles, and wore toques to match, with white ostrich plumes. The little train-bearers were Miss Vera Milles and Miss Daisy Reid. They wore white embroidered muslin over blue silk, with blue ribbon draped across the front, and white picture hats. Mr. P. J. Mayers and Comte René d'Anjou (both of the Imperial Maritime Customs) were respectively best man and groomsmen. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D., Bishop of North China, and the Rev. H. C. Hodges. Later in the day a reception was held at the residence of the Acting Consul-General, Mr. Pelham Warren. Among the large number present were Sir Nicholas and Lady Hannen, Miss Hannen, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne and Mrs. Bourne, Baron von Prittwitz and Gaffron (Secretary of the German Legation at Peking), and many others. Telegrams were received from numerous friends who were unable to be present. During the reception Mr. Pelham Warren proposed the health of the happy couple. At its close Mr. and Mrs. Walsham left for Kinkiang, from which place they go to the Customs bungalow for the honeymoon. Presents were received from far and near, all of a very handsome description. The bridegroom gave the bride a gold curb bracelet, while the bride's present to her husband was a set of silver-backed hair brushes. Sir John and Lady Walsham sent a sapphire and diamond bracelet, a gold watch, and a cheque. Dr. and Mrs. Myers gave a piano, and Miss Myers a silver candlestick and frames.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVES by effluxion of time, but Time's flight only adds to the power of disease if means are not taken to eradicate it. Indigestion, stomach and liver complaints especially require urgent treatment, and there are no medicines known which act upon these particular ailments with such success as Holloway's Pills. These grand remedies strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowel complaints they are invaluable, as they remove every primary derangement. They may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness or nausea; for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed, no ailment of the digestive organs can resist their purifying and corrective powers.

1600-99-234

17th Oct., 1899,

### THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

#### INTERVIEW WITH DR. MYERS.

Rather more than five years ago Formosa was formally handed over to the Japanese. The island was found by no means to be peaceably inclined towards its new masters, and the early days of their occupation were restless, a time of petty embroilment and small rebellion. This has almost passed to the limbo of things forgotten, however, and by most people Formosa is now considered to have settled into the collar of the new conditions. How far this idea is erroneous, and how little real power the Japanese have in their possession can be gathered from recent statements in the vernacular press, and in the communications of foreigners resident in the island. Briefly, it would seem that two-thirds at least of the island knows little or nothing of Japanese rule, for the erstwhile conquerors have been constrained to the making of treaties with the numerous banditti chiefs which give these men absolute power over large tracts of land, and in other cases have granted semi-independence, retaining only a nominal suzerainty. A glance at the map of Formosa, and the realisation of the fact that it is roughly divided by a chain of hills, will help to a full understanding of an interview which a representative of the *North-China Daily News* recently had with Dr. W. Wykeham Myers, who has lived in the island for twenty years.

Dr. Myers was appointed adviser to the Japanese Government soon after they went to Formosa, but recently statements have been made—apparently by local sub-official inspiration—that he had been "dismissed from his post." I first asked him (writes the interviewer) whether this was really the case.

"Certainly not," was the emphatic reply. "My relations with the Japanese Government always have been, and are most cordial. I am perfectly content with the position I hold; for they have treated me—and continue to do so—with the greatest generosity. Statements have been made by some persons of the uncertainty of Japanese service. As far as my experience goes, however, I could never have asked for, or expected, better chiefs than they have proved themselves to be. Others similarly situated would tell you the same. I do not feel at liberty to say more on this subject just now."

"Do you consider," I asked,—"that the Japanese have failed to solve the colonial problem in the island?"

Dr. Myers considered awhile. "Their work there," he said finally, "has certainly not been attended by satisfactory results. Still, from what I have seen in their own country, and judging from their inherent administrative ability and its results in their own land, I am sure that as soon as they take this problem seriously and apply to it the skill they can certainly command, they will show themselves capable of accomplishing all that is necessary for making Formosa a useful adjunct to the mother country. If I may say so, although they have been unusually generous—even lavish—in giving money, and undoubtedly are as a nation desirous of doing all that is right for their new subjects, yet mistakes have been and are being made. But I am sure that when they fully realise this and begin to draw on the power that is in them to correct such errors, and improve the general condition of affairs, you will find that the Japanese are by no means behindhand as a colonising nation—indeed, I should expect them to be ahead of many others."

I was anxious to get some clear idea of how under present conditions the island is divided up, and Dr. Myers was good enough to draw me a diagram which showed roughly but clearly the state of affairs. The chain fringing the eastern side of the is-

land is, so to speak, the back-ground to the present political trouble. Running westward from these to the coast line is the plain-land, in which, as one nears the coast, are to be found the big towns. At present the land immediately at the base of these hills is divided up into territories which have been granted to various banditti chiefs on terms of absolute independence. This extraordinary state of affairs may be called, perhaps, a logical result of the system of government which has obtained with the island of late. The occupation of the island started with a series of petty revolts, which under Governor-General Nogi were gradually being put down. A comparative quiet had been reached when Governor-General Nogi was withdrawn, and Governor-General Kodama succeeded him. General Kodama, however, was not given absolute power of civil administration. This was practically vested in the Chief Secretary—or Civil Governor, as he is called—Dr. Goto. The arrival of Dr. Goto was the commencement of a high-handed method of obtaining peace which signally failed. Every day brought its crop of executions, in addition to which laws were made which to the Chinese seemed cruelly unjust. The culminating point was reached when an attempt was made to impose a new system of taxation. The people at last came together and protested violently. The Hakkas, who are immigrants from Kuangtung, living on the westernmost and lowest ranges of hills running up the island, the Peh-po-huans, half-breed aborigines, whose districts are chiefly contiguous with those of the Hakkas, and the pure aborigines, came together against what they considered a common danger, and attacked their Japanese rulers. Under the command of the chief headman of the Hakkas they marched on the walled city of Koshun, in the south of the island. They failed to take it, and retired, but a party had meanwhile attacked the Benmusho (chief authority) at Tiochiuching, and killed the Mayor and other Japanese in the place. The revolt was thus without other result than the murder of some Japanese, but it showed the rulers that their high-handed policy would not avail to bring about peace. In this difficulty they went to the other extreme. They conferred with the robber chiefs, under the most humiliating conditions, and finally ceded large tracts of Formosan territory to these men. Notable among the chiefs is Lim Siau-nian, who holds the southernmost tract of land running from the hills clear to the coast line. Koa Thih-haw, another robber chief, holds a large tract of land farther north, while between these and to the north of them are a number of smaller grants. All this has appeared in the vernacular press and has been more particularly reported by the Formosan correspondent of the *China Mail*, but Dr. Myers made it more clear to my mind by his diagram.

"But," I asked him, "how much of Formosan territory is left under Japanese jurisdiction?"

"Supposing," replied Dr. Myers, "that the treaties and arrangements made by Dr. Goto, the present civil administrative chief, are allowed by the Japanese to remain in force as at present, there is only a narrow strip on the western side of the island, bounded by a line running close to the east of the chief cities on that coast, which the Japanese attempt any jurisdiction over."

"It is stated, also," I continued, "that extra-territorial rights have been granted by Japan to these men. Is that so?"

"Yes, distinctly," Dr. Myers answered. "But I do not believe that this, or in fact any of the real capitulations made, are known to the home government. I cannot deny that what you say is correct, however, or that these banditti chiefs hold sovereign rights."

"But how, Dr. Myers, does this affect the spirit of the new treaty?"

"That seems to me to be a high diplomatic question," was the reply. "Still, taking the matter off-hand, I cannot deny that these persons are enjoying extra-territorial rights which are rigorously denied under the new treaty to all foreigners. Of course, the artificial creation of sovereignties such as these was not contemplated at the time the treaty was drawn up or signed. No doubt if such a question was raised, the reply would be that, these independencies not being international, do not come within the scope of the treaty. I am not prepared to express any opinion as to how far the spirit of the treaty is affected, however."

A translation of the treaty which it is stated the Japanese have entered into with the brigands has appeared in the *China Mail*, and I was curious as to the authenticity of the document.

"Oh, yes, it is authentic," I was assured. "I possess an authentic copy taken from the original in the possession of a bandit chief, and the translation you speak of seems to me a very fair one. As to these extra-territorial rights I may add that the chief bandit in central Formosa is now in a state of active hostility to the Japanese, as he says they have broken the treaty they made. A large port and town in mid-Formosa, named Lokkang has been attacked, several Japanese officials killed, and the Customs offices sacked of treasure and other valuables."

"Are these banditti political rebels?" I enquired.

"No," came the answer. "There is not a political rebel in the strict sense of the word in the whole island. Such did exist until two years ago, undoubtedly backed up by high officials on the mainland of China, but the question has long ago been dealt with, and settled diplomatically by Japanese statesmen. These banditti are simply common, dissolute characters from the very lowest classes, who, taking advantage of the state of anarchy that has prevailed since the arrival of Dr. Goto—have found brigandage an easier means of livelihood than honest labour. They have formed themselves into bands and have made themselves sufficiently obnoxious to Dr. Goto to wring from him these treaties conferring territory and independence on themselves."

I expressed surprise that Dr. Myers should refer to Dr. Goto and not to Governor-General Kodama as directing and as being solely responsible for all this.

"As far as I know," said Dr. Myers, "and from what I have seen and heard, I do not suppose you could find a better or more able man than Governor-General Kodama. Judging, too, from what he says, and the views he freely advocates, I think that if he had a free hand and was really allowed to be practically concerned with the government all would go well. But it seems that his position is very equivocal, so far as civil administration is concerned. His hands appear to be practically tied, and the whole of the civil administration left entirely to Dr. Goto. I have heard it said, although I have no official authority for the statement, that in deference to a cry against 'militarism' which was raised when Governor-General Nogi was in power, it was decided that while the Governor-General should be, as before, always a military man, he should have a minimum of administrative power. I think it is only just to believe that whatever may be attributed to the Governor-General by reason of his nominal position as such, his real responsibility for what has occurred is nil. That is my private opinion. Dr. Goto comes forward prominently in everything, and although I have not the slightest reason for believing that he is otherwise than a sincere and honest administrator I cannot help seeing that his efforts have been far from successful. With all this anarchy, however, and

with all the confusion which undoubtedly exists, I still believe the Japanese nation are able and will yet solve the problem of the colonisation of Formosa to their immense profit and enhanced prestige. This will come when they realise what is really going on, and give that energetic attention which the realisation will excite from so proud and sensitive a nation."

"Tell me something, if you will," I said, "of this system of taxation."

"Notwithstanding this confusion," replied Dr. Myers, "Dr. Goto has to show that Formosa can do something for itself, or at least be less of a burden on the mother country. Those apparently unbounded generosity he has almost exhausted. To do that the people in the narrow strip of Japanese territory are taxed with a new and extremely heavy tariff. Besides that, they are made to pay export taxes. The method of collection is by no means a satisfactory one, moreover."

"What is the result of this on the people?"

"Those that the Japanese can get at are oppressed almost to ruin," Dr. Myers said. "Another result is that the tariff offers such an enormous premium to smuggling that syndicates have been formed in China and elsewhere which are actively and most remuneratively engaged all along the coast line in evading the regulations governing the export and import of goods. As to the bandit Lim Siau-nian, whose territory is to the south, and runs from the hills clear to the coast-line, he can bring whatever he likes into the country, arms included. It goes without saying that he takes the opportunity."

This ended an interview of an interest at once popular and political.

## PIRACY ON THE YANGTZE.

A gang of thieves boarded the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Poyang*, bound up river, at Tatung about 10 o'clock on the night of the 13th instant. In all twelve persons embarked, three of whom were *bond fide* passengers who booked for Kiukiang. The remainder not having their passage money had their clothes, as is customary, taken in pawn. The men, who showed no signs of combination, took up berths in various parts of the Chinese steerage quarters and settled themselves quietly. However, about three hours later, just before the vessel reached Ngankin, the nine men, who were suddenly discovered to be armed with large knives and swords, made a raid on the Chinese passengers' effects. The compradore's assistants tried to get them to desist, but were in consequence roughly handled, one man being so injured as to necessitate his removal to hospital on the ship's arrival at Hankow. Finding the pirates were taking charge, the chief officer, Mr. Maundrell, was aroused by the compradore and with the assistance of the officer of the watch, the second and third engineers, and native crew the gang were after a hard struggle overcome and, with the exception of one who jumped overboard, handcuffed and secured in a spare coal bunker until the vessel's arrival at her destination when they were handed over to the Police and tried at the British Consulate on the 16th and found guilty. Their sentence was, however, deferred. The Chinese both at Kiukiang and Hankow are delighted over the capture as the gang were well-known miscreants.



## SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH CLAIMS IN SZECHUAN.

The following news is from a reliable native source:—The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese Government to the French on account of losses sustained by the Roman Catholic Mission in Szechuan, through the rebellion of Yü Man-tze, has been fixed at Tls. 550,000, although a demand was at first made for Tls. 4,000,000. The amount spent by the provincial authorities in "crushing" (and compounding with) the rebels was Tls. 800,000 which will have to be paid by the unlucky Chungking Taotai-ship. At least, that is what Viceroy K'uei Chün has recently hinted to the present incumbent in rather plain terms, as "the provincial authorities could not see their way to debit the amount to the Imperial Government." No less than 35 battalions were brought into Chungking prefecture to crush the rebellion, which, on paper, should make the army of occupation number something like 17,000 to 18,000 men. This is what it is intended to imply to the Empress Dowager, but actually there were never more than 8,000 men engaged, owing to the fact that some battalions numbered only 350 men, others 200, and even as few as 135 men. The originator of the rebellion, Yü Man-tze, is, by profession a common miner in the coal districts, and that such a man should attain an almost world-wide reputation, will be a feather in the cap of many after generations of the Yü family. As a matter of fact the rebellion of Yü Man-tze will obtain permanent recognition, not only because it will be embodied by the State Historiographer in the history of this dynasty, but because it has given the French a place in the political economy of Szechuan province itself. Though the Yü Man-tze rebellion may now be said to be officially settled, important consequences have yet to be reckoned with.

## ANIMAL AND BIRD LIFE AT YATUNG.

The Yatung Gorge enclosed by pine-clad hills, with a torrent rushing down between, might be expected to team with animal life; but, on the contrary, both mammals and birds are scarce. During five years, and the country has been well explored, no game animal has been seen, though in winter slot marks of some sort of deer, perhaps of stragglers from Sikkim, have been noticed in the snow. Small bands of monkeys make incursions occasionally from the neighbouring country, Bhutan, and on one occasion the tracks of a bear were followed up some distance without a view. In some places a marmot with a dog-like bark burrows in the ground, and a civet and a wild cat have been seen. A pair of yellow-bellied weasels visited the fowl-yard last spring, one was shot, and the natives, who have a superstition, said its mate in revenge would kill all the fowls. It left, however, after a few days, but not before two chickens had been sacrificed; while the weasels were about, rats, which swarm in the house, disappeared. There are no hares, though the lower spurs of the hills are covered with bracken. The want of cultivation may account for their absence, as they are reported to be plentiful a little further in Tibet. Why the country should be so deserted is strange, for immediately across the mountain range, over which two passes lead into Sikkim the Jelap (14,700 ft.) and the Natui, about the same elevation, both some eight miles from Yatung, and the same distance from each other, the burhel, a wild sheep is not uncommon above the tree limit, and at a little lower level the barking deer occurs. The Sikkim Political Officer, Mr. White, when on his way to Yatung last autumn from Gundok, his head-

quarters, shot two burhel one morning above his camp on the Sikkim side of the Natui pass; and a Napalese shikare employed for three months to search the country saw nothing on the Tibet side, but shot several barking deer and two burhel on the other. There can be no large carnivora, for yaks graze unharmed over the hills, and so do our sheep. The only enemies of sheep are the big dogs kept by yak-herds to guard their tents. They are as a rule tied up, but, if loose, may chase the sheep. So far only one sheep has been killed by a dog.

The bird record is also poor. In summer you may wander all day through the woods without seeing any. There are no song birds, and the stillness and solitude of it all is very impressive. Should your wanderings extend to a hill-top, three to four thousand feet above Yatung (10,480 feet), except for a solitary raven, which may keep you company with its hoarse croak at lunch, no living creature, unless it be a grazing yak, may be met with. Few birds stay the year round. The most conspicuous are a shrike, a white-capped redbird, which flits about the streams, and the whistling thrush, a yellow-billed bird of a black colour, overlaid with glistening cobalt-blue, which haunts the banks of streams. A sparrow nested under the eaves of the house for the first time last year, and again this summer; and a dark-coloured wren seeks shelter and warmth in the roof during winter. In severe weather flocks of crows and red-billed choughs come about in search of food. Migratory birds noticed have been a thrush and a pretty little tree-pippit, which stay through October and November. A swift arrives in July, a hoopoe was seen last August, and long-tailed magpies (*Urocissa flavirostris*) are summer visitors for a short time in limited numbers. There is little to tempt birds which may pass up or down the Chumbi Valley, to turn up the Yatung Gorge, for it leads to the Jelap Pass, with another gorge branching off at Yatung to the Natui Pass. Chumbi is probably attractive to birds, as the bottom lands are cultivated, and its river, Amo, flows through Bhutan eventually joining the Brahmaputra in Assam, so that by following its course they get a more or less unimpeded flight through the Himalayas. Flights of wildfowl are never seen, though, strange to say, a wild duck was observed feeding with some tame ducks last October. Unfortunately it was not reported, but driven away by the natives before its species was ascertained. Wild geese and ducks breed on Lake Paltee near Lhasa, and a present of wild goose eggs was brought from Tibet last spring. The lake freezes in winter, so the wild fowl must leave, and perhaps travel down the Brahmaputra Valley. However, under present circumstances it is impossible to learn what the Chumbi Valley may contain, for the Tibetans have built a wall across the gorge at Yatung, which Europeans are not allowed to pass. Yatung game birds may be numbered on the fingers of one hand—viz., two pheasants, a partridge, a snow pigeon, and the solitary snipe. The *Monaul* (*Lophophorus impeyanus*), is a large, handsome pheasant; an adult male weighs up to 5½ lbs., and is 28 inches long. It has a peacock-like crest, and the prevailing colour above is bronze-green glossed with gold, with a black breast and cinnamon-red tail. The female is wholly brown, with a white chin and throat. In winter they frequent the Yatung hills in numbers, leaving in spring for unknown breeding grounds. They are by no means easy to bag, for they can carry a lot of shot—No. 2 is the best—and if not hit about the head they will probably escape. They are usually found feeding in open spaces of the forest, and when disturbed dart down hill, or to the top of a tall tree; and, unless flushed off the hill-side above the gun, seldom offer a fair flying shot. The best way is to take them sitting in a tree, though among the fir branches it is often difficult to locate them, and they may fly off, of course on the

far side, without giving the gun a chance. They have a gamey taste, but the flesh of the cock bird is hard. The "blood" pheasant (*Rhageneis cruentus*), is a small bird—the adult male weighing under 1½ lbs., and measuring 18 inches in length. It is greyish-coloured on the back, greenish below, with blood-red streaks on the breast, and the undertail coverts are also blood-red. The cere, legs, and spurs are crimson. The female is reddish-brown, finely mottled in black. They breed on the Yatung hills and in winter wander about in bevs of ten to thirty. They are great runners, but poor flyers, and sometimes when pressed jump up into trees. They seldom give a flying shot, but may easily be shot on the ground. The flesh is dry and rather tasteless. Neither of these pheasants give much sport, but to get them entails hard climbing up and down the precipitous hills. The partridge (*Tetrao gallus tibetanus*), is dark in colour, and ranges between 15,000 and 18,000 ft. altitude. They are scarce. Last season eight birds only were seen, of which two were shot on the hill-top among rocks and boulders. The snow pigeon (*Columba leucotis*), breeds high up on the rocky peaks, but in October comes down in the early morning to feed in the Chumbi Valley. About nine o'clock flocks of them may often be seen returning, and later on in the season they sometimes pitch on the ground, or in trees, near Yatung. They are excellent eating. Solitary snipe are about from October to December. Last year five were shot out of a marshy spot, about 10 feet square, close to the house. For about a month every few days a single bird was flushed from it. It is curious they should have selected this little place to rest in, for not far off are several likely snipe grounds, which were often searched in vain. A few crimson tragopan (*Ceriornis satyra*), cross from Sikkim to breed, but leave again in the early autumn; and snow pheasants (*Crossophtalmus tibetanus*), grey birds about the size of grouse, in winter frequent in small numbers the highest peaks. The dove, so common in China, also comes over from Sikkim to breed. In August and September they are fond of feeding on a small patch of cultivated ground near by, and when shot are a welcome addition to the pot. Two quail only have been flushed, so they must be rare visitors. Birds of prey are a buzzard, the lammergeyer vulture and two or three kinds of hawk. The buzzard is present all the year round, and the lammergeyer appears with the cold weather on the lookout for dead pack mules; when a dead animal is left on the trail—a common enough occurrence—vulture after vulture hastens to the feast.

The great Tibetan stag inhabits Chumbi, and the river contains fish. The *Kyang*, or wild ass, roams about the base of Chumolarhi Mountain (24,000 ft.), some fifty miles to the north of Yatung, where probably game of various kinds is plentiful; but this virgin ground for the sportsman must wait to be explored until the Tibetans are less exclusive.

P. M.

Yatung, Tibet, 4th September.

NEVER DESPAIR of being able to overcome the troubles of this world, for they will disappear like dew before the sun if we only look them squarely in the face. If you are afflicted with any bodily disease, give Holloway's Pills and Ointment a trial; they will afford speedy relief, and in time effect a cure. They are the best known remedies for all complaints. During the summer months many people are afflicted with bowel and liver disorders, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, low fevers, etc. These remedies are unequalled in such cases, and should therefore be the *Vade Mecum* of all who value sound health. They may be procured from all chemists and medicine vendors.

1600-99 234

17th Oct., 1899.

## THE DREYFUS CASE.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE FINAL STAGE.

We have at last reached the final stage of the extraordinary trial which has been in progress at Rennes since the 7th of August. The last witness has come and gone, the prosecuting officer has finished his address, Maître Demange has begun his *plaidoirie*, and a few days will bring us to the end. It would be idle to attempt to forecast the result to readers who will know it long before these lines come before them, but the case is absorbing enough to justify a record of the impression caused during the last few days' proceedings. That impression is distinctly unfavourable as far as the prospect of an acquittal is concerned. There has been increased friction between the President and Maître Labori, Col. Jouaust, after giving several indications of irritability, "sat upon" Labori with military ferocity. Other members of the Court also showed a disposition to cut short the discussion of points raised by the defence. Generals Mercier and Roget, on the other hand, were allowed to come forward again and again, and enter into theoretical discussions just as if they had been counsel for the prosecution instead of witnesses. All these things cause doubt as to whether the seven soldiers on the bench will be able to give a thoroughly independent decision, unbiassed by considerations of discipline and interest. No one doubts their honesty or desire to do what they consider the right thing; but they are not absolutely free agents. They have been plainly told that, if they acquit Dreyfus, they will be giving the lie to their superior officers. Will they face that responsibility? I hardly think so. Two days ago the witnesses in the courtyard of the Lycée saw Col. Jouaust and his fellow judges standing respectfully in line against the wall and saluting, while Generals Mercier, Billot, Roget and Gonse, preceded them into the Court! If the unfortunate prisoner should be reconvicted, it will not be difficult to understand the nature of the motives actuating his judges. Socialist attacks on the army, the attempts of the defence to obtain the evidence of the former German and Italian military attachés, and other circumstances must have contributed to weigh down the balance against Dreyfus. As has already been remarked, his worst enemies are his own friends. Nevertheless, should there be a conviction, I have strong reason to believe that, after a proper interval, President Loubet would grant Dreyfus a free pardon, in the interest of the public peace—and the 1<sup>st</sup> 00 Exhibition.

## A SURPRISE AND A BLUNDER.

Monday's proceedings began with a complete surprise. The President suddenly announced his intention of calling a witness, named Czernuschi, who had never been heard of before in connection with the case. It transpired, however, that he was one of the numerous individuals who wrote to M. Quesnay de Beaupaire while that remarkable man was carrying on his enquiry; but even M. de Beaupaire did not think M. de Czernuschi's testimony sufficiently reliable to include in his *dosier*. It soon transpired that the new witness was an Austrian, and Maître Labori at once seized the opportunity to declare that the defence had hitherto scrupulously refrained from exiling in foreign testimony, but that, as the prosecution had set the example, he should ask that Colonel Schwarzkoppen and General Panizzardi be summoned to repeat their denials that they ever had any dealings with Dreyfus. This seemed a clever counter-move at the time, but it was a tactical mistake. There was no possibility of compelling either Colonel Schwarzkoppen or General Panizzardi to attend, and it was hardly likely that their

Governments would run the risks attendant upon their appearance in the witness box. Maître Labori, however, seems to have clung to the hope that the two attachés might be allowed to give evidence on commission. In this he was disappointed, and he had the additional mortification of knowing that he had prejudiced many Frenchmen against his client by his eagerness to obtain foreign testimony. It really seems as if the adventurer Czernuschi was merely a bait. After giving some unimportant evidence *in camera* he was taken conveniently ill and nothing more was seen of him.

## SUMMING UP.

There was something delightfully military about Major Carrière's summing-up for the prosecution. In about two hours he managed to say all he had to say about the Dreyfus case, and he sat down with the air of a drill-sergeant who had been wrestling with an awkward squad of recruits and was profoundly thankful to have done with them. There were no oratorical flourishes about Major Carrière. He simply strung together all the heads of the accusation as best he could, and left the arguments to take care of themselves. He carefully avoided casting the slightest reflection on anyone connected with the prosecution. To him Esterhazy was merely a man of irregular habits and not worth taking seriously. The evidence of the witness who swore that Esterhazy had confessed that he wrote the *bordereau* was not even mentioned by Major Carrière. As to the handwriting experts, he absolutely declined to discuss their evidence. What was the use, he said, when they were all at variance? He could only leave the question to be decided by the Court; and so on.

## REPLY FOR THE DEFENCE.

To-day Maître Demange has been engaged in steadily pulling down the fabric of suspicion, insinuation, deduction, etc., which does duty for the still invisible proof that Dreyfus was a traitor to his country. Maître Demange did not perform the impossible task of bringing forward any new arguments, but he sifted the evidence with masterly skill. With Maître Labori's speech and perhaps a reply from Major Carrière we shall reach the judgment fraught with such grave consequences for the peace of France.

8th September.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PREUSSEN FROM COLLISION.

Condensed from a longer letter, written by a customary contributor, the *Straits Times* of the 3rd instant publishes the following:—

The evening after leaving Singapore the North German Lloyd steamer *Preussen* narrowly escaped collision with another large steamer. Just after dinner the siren was heard to be blowing continuously, the whistle being answered by a steamer close at hand. There was a wind and rain storm blowing at the time. On reaching deck, the passengers found the crew drawn up on deck ready for emergency, and quite close at hand was a large steamer across the *Preussen*'s bows. Capt. Heintze promptly gave orders for the course to be altered to avoid cutting into the stranger, when the steering gear broke and the *Preussen* was helpless. Capt. Heintze immediately put his engines astern and a collision which might have had terrible consequence was averted. There was no panic among the passengers. Our correspondent does not say whether the *Preussen* repaired her steam steering gear or whether she went on with her hand gear.

## A SINGAPORE TRADER IN COLLISION.

## A "CLAN" STEAMER SUNK.

News has been received at Singapore of a serious collision between a steamer trading to Singapore and one of the "Clan" line. From the reports to hand it appears that about eight a.m. on the 4th September, during a dense fog, the Danish steamer *Cathay* belonging to the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, collided with the British steamer *Clan Macgregor*, off Cape St. Vincent. The *Cathay* rammed the *Clan Macgregor* on the starboard side, amidships, and the latter sank some time afterwards, and the *Cathay* picked up all the crew, no lives being lost. The *Cathay* put into Cadiz with her plates injured in three places, and stem twisted to starboard. Her forepeak was full of water, but the cargo was supposed to be undamaged. It is expected that the repairs will take about six weeks. The *Cathay* is of 2,650 tons register, commanded by Captain W. Schorning, and was bound for Singapore with a general cargo, Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co. being the local agents. The *Clan Macgregor* was one of the "Clan" line, a company which has been very unfortunate with its ships of late. She was of 1,924 tons net register, and owned by Messrs. Croyer, Irvine & Co., of Liverpool.—*Straits Times*.

## THE SENIOR ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

A *Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns*. By Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., D.C.L. (Macmillan and Co. 30s.)

Sir Henry Keppel's Life is long in more senses than one. The gallant old seaman, who is now in his ninety-first year, hale and hearty, we are glad to know, has given the world his autobiography in a work of three volumes, each as long as a three-decked novel, which from a literary, and probably from a service, point of view is long enough in all conscience. It could not well have been longer had Sir Henry been all the Admirals of the Fleet who have flourished since the time of Nelson rolled into one. Frankly, it is too long, made so in great measure by such trivialities, as these, of which there are whole chapters, extracted from his sea log-book and shore journal:—"Visited old Michael Quin; laid up." "A gallop with Synge. Dined with Caine, Sir Henry Pottinger and the Rear-Admiral meeting there. Slow with humbug." "On board to see Chads off. A good fellow." "Mount with scratch pack of harriers." "To forenoon church, Charles Kingsley performing." And as every item, though it consists only of three words, is a separate paragraph, they run into a good deal of "copy," as a Fleet Street word-spinner would say; yet to do the Admiral justice, he is no word-spinner, going straight to his point, and firing away as if he were in action, with a disregard for grammar, and a confusion of relative pronouns which is often amusing, and occasionally mysterious. Yet, despite its faults (which, had the author taken counsel with a man of letters, might have been avoided), the book is distinctly interesting, and has the great merit of being frankly self-revealing. The impression it gives is that of a naval officer endowed with all the characteristics of those heroes of the main who in times past have defended the integrity and upheld the honour of the Empire. None of them, it is safe to affirm, excelled him in love for his calling, devotion to duty, and delight in danger. Had Henry Keppel come into the world thirty years earlier he would certainly, with fair luck, have taken high rank among the paladins of the great war. During the Crimean War he gave

up the command of a ship, "which he loved," to take command of the naval brigade before Sebastopol, and participate in all the horrors and hardships of the siege. In 1857 there was war with China, and Commodore Keppel led an attack on a strong force of junks posted in Fatshan Creek. The fight was hot; his boat was sunk, the loss of life great, the victory complete, and to which he thus delivers himself:—"Words fail me, on looking back to this stirring day, to express my gratitude that I was allowed to take part in this action. When my ship was lost (the *Raleigh*, wrecked a short time previously), I felt as if my day was done. But fate was kind, and Fatshan Creek gave me another chance in the service I so ardently loved." His insensibility to danger, or contempt of it, was something remarkable, and as conspicuous in his mature age as in his hot youth. He would risk his life either to tease a friend or oblige a lady, with as little concern as he would step a measure or propose a toast. In 1828 Sir Henry, being at the Cape of Good Hope, took to tandem-driving, and one day was going along a rough road, on one side of which were rocks and steep banks, on the other broken stone walls, with bushes growing between them. Both horses were inclined to run away, which he "did not so much mind," if he could keep in the road. Then, he continues: "Martin (his companion) held the whip, while I twisted the leader's rein round my forearm, and pulled all I could. Martin, instead of sitting quiet, began to touch the leader up. I told him my neck was as strong as his, and chucked the reins on the shaft-horse's head. The leader threw up his head, turned sharp round to the left, jumped fence and broken wall. I had an idea, as I lay in the road, of some huge bird passing in the air. Both horses were on their backs, when I heard a voice from the bush calling my attention to the upper wheel, the only thing that could move, spinning round as if it would catch fire." Now for a companion incident, which befell nearly half a century afterwards. The Admiral, then in his sixty-seventh year, while hunting with the Blackmore Vale hounds, came to a stiffish fence with but one gap, which he left "to the fair sex." Hard by was an unused road covered with long grass, and closed with heavy bars, in lieu of a gate. This he charged, and though he broke the upper bar, came down the heaviest cropper he ever experienced. When found by "friend Digby" the horse and himself were as quiet "as if they had been shot in action." It was eight days before he could be moved to London, whence he was taken to Haslar Hospital, where he remained for nearly six months. Whether Sir Henry hunted again he does not say, but a month before he completed his ninetieth year he danced at a ball at Portsmouth, given in honour of the Prince of Wales. What is the secret of this extraordinary vitality? Ninety is an age which many have surpassed, but for a man to be half killed when nearly seventy while riding to hounds, and dance at a ball when fourscore and ten must be an almost unique experience. Nobody who did not come of a healthy and vigorous race could achieve feats so remarkable, and Admiral Keppel's originally fine constitution was kept in tone by high spirits and active habits. His life has been spent mainly at sea and in the open air. A keen sportsman, he seems never to have refused a mount with hounds, a day's shooting, or an invitation to a dance. Moreover, he has had no corroding cares, and been greatly favoured by fortune, for though now and then, as he tell us, troubled by the "eternal want of pence," he was never seriously embarrassed, and comparative poverty is perhaps more conducive to length of days than great wealth. As the son of a Peer he had powerful connections who helped him on in his profession, and his geniality, evidence of which abounds

in his book, secured him "troops of friends," some of them the highest in the land, and made him welcome whithersoever he went. There have been few lives at once so happy and so long, and as Sir Henry Keppel has visited many lands, sailed over many seas, and met many men and women of mark, the "Life," though, as we have said, there is rather too much of it, makes pleasant reading, and we rise from its perusal with a kindly feeling for its gallant and venerable author whose dancing days may, we hope, be prolonged far into the coming century.—*The Spectator*.

## ST. PATRICK, THE SARPINTS, AND THE SINNER.

SEUMAS MACMANUS, in the August *McClure's Magazine*, New York.  
(Condensed for Public Opinion.)

At the time that good Sent Patrick (may the heavens be his bed!) was convertin' Ireland from haythenism, an' after he'd screenged the kingdom high up an' low down, mainin' not to laive a thrace or thrack of anything haythenish atween the four says, an' when he thought at last he could sit down an' thank God, an' wipe the sweat off of his forehead, doesn't there come word till him that there was still wan haythen—a hardened villain—livin' in the neighborhood iv Athlone, who refused to be converted, an' wouldn't be either coaxed or kicked intil Christianity. . . . So Patrick driv his sarpiants that way, an' when he come to the house of the haythen, he ordered that lad to come out till he's put him through his p's and q's. The haythen he come out, an' Patrick hurled at his head all the denunciations in the Scripthurs. "An' now," siz he, "will ye consint to be converted? There's heaven, an' there's hell," siz he, "afore ye; make yer own choice. Only this, if ye choose haythenism an' hell, then off ye march in the middle iv this thrife of sarpiants here—off, an' into the say." . . .

"Well, Sent Patrick," siz the haythen, "would yer sentship kindly give me an iday-a iv what sort of company goes to heaven?"

"To heaven," siz Sent Patrick, "ill go all the good an' pious people." . . .

"To hell," siz the Sent, "goes all the bad people that, instead iv prayin' an' fastin', watchin' an' meditatun', goes around instead to weddin's an' wakes, fairs and frolics, singin' an' dancin', dhinkin' an' carousin', fightin' and lovmakin'—all these goes to hell. So, me good fella, beware, beware! Reflect upon that before ye give yer decision!"

But the haythen—sinner that he was—tuk small time for reflection. "Yer Sentship," siz he, "plaise dhrive me on with the sarpiants!"

Poor Sent Patrick was dumbfoundhered. An' small wondher! Then the lad axed him laive to go in an' put on a clane collar, an' give his hands an' face a lick, af-re settin' out. An' the Sent, bein' no bad fella, consented, an' sat down on a stone outside waitin' for him. . . . Now this haythen had discovered the say-er of brewin' from corn what he called Ishky-bagh (Uisge-bath), or the Wather iv Life, an' what we nowadays call plain whisky. So he tuk an' sent out to Patrick a cruiskin of the Uisge-bath, to keep him company while he'd wait an to sloke his thirst. . . . The jug havin' been placed at Patrick's elbow, the sent i it soon struck him, an' Patrick immediatly begun dhrawin' in long breaths through his nose. "I believe," siz he till himself at length, "it's my duty as the Sent iv this country to test what this evil new liquor is like, so as to warn me convarts again it." So he hoisted the little cruiskin to his lips, an' let the smallest dhrop iv

the stuff sit upon his tongue. He snacked his lips at waunst, an' tuk a thrife more. The eyes of the good Sent brightened up at this, an' he tried a third sup; an' when the haythen at length come out, dhressed an' ready for the road, it was low tide in the cruiskin.

"Now," siz Sent Patrick "it's a usual thing, when a man's goin' to be hung, to grant him any request, in moderation, that he axes. So," siz he, "as you're in much the same position as a man goin' till his hangin', I'll grant you the request iv takin' with ye, for company on the road an' to squelch yer thirst—I'll grant ye the request iv takin' a cruiskin iv the Uisge-bath with ye." . . .

An' after a hard an' thryin', tiresome time iv it, poor Sent Patrick at last reached the say at the Cove iv Cork. An' he had screenged the country so well this time that he hadn't left a strayed or straggled sarpiant from end till wynd iv Ireland. An' he now surrounded the congregation, himself an' his staff, an' driv them higgledy piggledy out into the ravenous waves iv the ocean. An' when he watched till he seen the tail iv the last sarpiant stop kickin' above the wather an' disappear for iver, he turned till the haythen, who was standin' there waitin' his turn, an' siz he:

"How long have ye been makin' that obnoxious liquid ye call Uisge-bath?"

"Nigh on ten years, Sent," siz the haythen.

"Ye hardened sinner," siz the Sent.

"An' dhrinkin' it?"

"An' dhrinkin' it, yis," siz the haythen.

"Och, och! but ye're the hopeless sinner," siz the Sent. "Now," siz the Sent, "I have tested that Uisge-bath in the interests iv all my Christians in Ireland; an' I now pronounce it a dangerous liquor, that's liable to work no end of harm, sin, an' misery if it iver goes intil thoughtless hands. Tell me, how many people knows the saicret iv producin' that sinful dhrink?"

"The sorra take the sinner but me own self," siz the haythen.

"Thank God," siz Sent Patrick. "It'll be the aisier done away with. Write me out the resait, that I may burn it up, an' desthroy the saicret for iver."

"But sure," siz the haythen, "when ye've dhriv me intil the say after them other lads ye're after dumin', the saicret will be desthroyed for iver."

"Right enough," siz the Sent, "but I want to desthroy both you an' the resait, an' in that way make double sure."

But no, the lad was parvarse to the end. He'd not give Patrick the resait, on no account whatsomiver. . . . Sent Patrick tuk a turn or two up an' down the banks iv the say, an' he thinkin' hard. An' at long an' at last he ups to the haythen again, an' he siz, siz he:

"I have been thinkin' an' reflectin' upon your case," siz he, "an' it's only this instant it strikes me that since I have convarted an' made good pious Christians out of all the rest in Ireland, if I dhrownded you it'll never do at all at all, for I'll have niver a sinner at all in the whole kingdom to praich against an' to hould up as a warnin' an' a moral to all the good people. That," siz the Sent, "'ud niver do at all at all. I must spare you for a bad example."

An' so the Sent, on all his rounds through Ireland after, niver journeyed without his Bad Example, who he made great use iv for houldin' all good Christians on the right coorse, in tarror an' awe.

## THE VALLEY OF THE YANGTZEKIANG.

In the *Century* for this month, a very interesting article, by Miss Eliza Ruhama Seidmore, gives a picturesque description of that lady's visit to the Yangtze-kiang, and to Hankow, the chief seat of the choicest tea-



industry in China. It was not to see tea-leaves that Miss Scidmore made her journey: it was to delight her eyes with sight of the renowned porcelain of Kingtehchên that she set forth. It was here that "inspired workmen produced pieces which have been the delight and despair of the Western world for three centuries, Dresden, Sevres, and Delft factories being founded only to imitate them." Unfortunately those days are fled. The writer attributes the degeneration in the porcelain to the degeneracy of the Chinese people, and to the slaughter of the potters by the Taiping rebels. The latter cause would sufficiently account for the decay. It takes more than a generation to regain an art when the skilled workmen are all killed off. Miss Scidmore could find no "serious amateurs" of porcelain at Kiukiang, though she consulted the resident physician, who owned to the possession of a few plates himself. He told her the game of searching Kingtehchên was not worth the candle. The elaborate arrangements required would be too oppressive:—"You must have a special passport, and a military escort from the Viceroy, and he will take weeks to grant it, and send word ahead to have you scared off; and the escort will probably alarm you enough at sight. . . There is little to see and they won't let you see it." He suggested her arranging through the capable American missionaries a visit to the *yamên* of the official who "passes" the Imperial pottery—to the amount of forty thousand taels' worth annually for the Peking Palace:—"The wives of this ceramic grandee were not to be called upon without warning by any casual stranger, nor in hap-hazard half-hours by any old friend, either. Time must be given"—for preparation, for tea-drinking, hair-building, clothing in layers, so that the hostess may fitly comply with the guest's formal and repeated demand to "lay aside the top-coat of ceremony." So the traveller never reached the bourn of the *yamên*. But the doctor showed his few plates, when "the opening of the drawing-room door was like a burst of sunshine—a drawing-room the wall-spaces of which glowed with great plates and plaques of Imperial yellow, each disk a glory of the purest daffodil glaze." Kiukiang is the green-tea port and is one hundred and eighty-seven miles by river from Hankow. It is there that, when the first leaves open, the native buyers go to purchase the standing crops for the British and Russian merchants of the river ports. One Russian firm makes "tablet-tea" of the finest green leaves compressed into thin cakes grooved like chocolate for fastidious travellers in European Russia.

The British concession in Hankow, we are told, offers an admirable model to the Chinese in its smooth, clean streets, shady trees, and general orderly arrangements. But the Chinese evidently prefer their own tortuous, filthy, narrow streets, for they still revel in them. The Sikh Police impress the natives, and keep not only order, but "most serious decorum," in the Settlement. Whether it be due to the effect that in England China tea has lost favour, and that Indian tea has largely taken its place, Russia's activities in the tea-trade at Hankow have within the last few years considerably outstepped British efforts. "At Hankow," we are told, "the Russian has come, and to stay, and the shadow of the Muscovite is over it all. . . Hankow is fast becoming a Russian city or outpost, a foothold, soon to be a stronghold, in the Yangtze, which China has given her word shall never be alienated to any Power but England. . . Although the Russians have their own concession at Hankow, they do not care to build upon it and live there. . . The Russians prefer the law and order of the British concession, crowding in upon it at every opportunity. . . They compete with and outbid the few British tea-merchants who remain in these days of

active Russian trade aggression." Miss Scidmore chronicles the fact that only one tea-steamer took a cargo to London in 1896, and, still more significant, only one pony showed the colours of the one British racing-stable at the autumn races. What better proof that our influence in that part of the Yangtze must be on the wane? Still, if Russia buys and ships more tea, it is British palates that taste it and decide its quality and value. The Russian, indeed, often in his greed buys the whole crop of the first quality black-leaf tea, and, forgetting there are fastidious Mandarins, ships the lot to Odessa. The Chinese connoisseur, on waking up, is obliged to cable to that port to buy the tea on arrival, and fetch it back to China. A pretty price it must cost by that time. The tea-season at Hankow is a short and busy one of six weeks' duration. The tea-taster reigns supreme for this period. His office is no sinecure. His whole energies must be devoted to his task, and his training is severe, and the risk to his health is great:—"Whatever he may do during the remainder of the year, he is a most rigid total-abstainer during the high season, when every faculty of his keenest senses is on the alert. Although he never swallows a sample sip, the tea-taster's nerves and digestion are impaired at the end of ten or twelve years, even the stimulating effect of the strong, volatile aroma in the tea-hongs sometimes giving retired tea-tasters attacks of that tea-tremens, which the Chinese and Japanese recognise as a disease. The professional tea-taster at Hankow is said to drink only soda or mineral water during the scorching weeks of his exacting season, and, when he is seen to take sherry and bitters at the club," it is the beginning of the end. No tea of any consequence is inspected after that event. The writer somewhat maliciously observes that, for reasons not flattering to Russian character, it is said that the tea-tasters will always be English. Only the first crops of the Pekoe and Souchong teas are submitted to these tasters and the process is described thus:—"A few leaves are carefully weighed from the sample into a shallow cup, and boiling water poured over them. The taster notes how the leaves unfold, how the liquor colours and deepens to a rich deep coffee-brown, and inhales the fragrance of the essential oil as it is borne off in vapour before he takes his judicial sip. He carefully analyses its qualities for the second it rests on his tongue, and then ejects the liquid, never by any chance swallowing it." The price is then settled, and the tea is refired over slow charcoal fires to dry it thoroughly, then packed, and put aboard the ship. The general price of this best tea on the spot is forty Mexican dollars for a ninety-pound chest. Twenty-five half-chests yearly go direct to St. Petersburg for the Czar's Palace consumption. The fancy teas, green, perfumed or Oolong, are not shipped from Hankow: they belong to the southern ports. A tea which the writer once drank, called "strengthening" tea, with "a mildewed tobacco weedy flavour," warranted to do all that Homburg does for *bonvivants*, she would not recommend, not care to indulge in again, though it is supposed to prolong life. The Russians buy the best and the worst tea: the fine sorts for European Russia, and the brick or tile-tea for Mongolia and Siberia.—*Bombay Gazette.*

### BRITISH v. AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Steadily, but surely, the American people are pushing their way to the front as a shipowning and shipbuilding nation. They are now engaged in opening up trade routes to many different parts of the world, and more especially from the Pacific Coast, which is an empire in itself, and has hitherto been left to work out its own

salvation. They have resolved on the establishment of several regular lines, which are to have—it is promised—postal subsidies like those allowed to the leading mail lines in our own country. The prospect of opening up an important trade with the Far East has developed quite a crop of projects for the establishment of shipping lines to different parts of the world, one of the most important of which is that of a line to be furnished with six or eight 10,000-ton steamships to connect the Southern and the Pacific States with China, Japan, and Australasia. The Americans, however, have not hitherto made the progress they would probably otherwise have done in this business because they have very few really good seagoing cargo boats. Up to a recent date, they contented themselves to a large extent by supplying their wants in this direction with second-hand boats, discarded by British shipowners because they were not entirely up to date. The impending change is set forth in the following extract from a recent issue of a well-informed American journal:—

"There are now building (on American account) in the shipyards of the United States and foreign countries more than fifty naval vessels valued at \$40,000,000 and more, exclusive of armour and armament, and more than 200 merchant vessels, small craft not included, aggregating a value of more than \$30,000,000. The Atlantic coast fleet has had considerable additions during the year, and in the Pacific Coast service more vessels are being built than in any three previous years combined. In fact, the shipyards of the entire country have enough of orders on hand to keep them in operation for periods ranging from one to three years. In some cases orders have to be placed elsewhere to meet prompt and urgent demand. These are strong statements, but are made on unimpeachable authority. Shipyards at all points are increasing their facilities by added machinery and space. At Newport News, Va., improvements under way are being made at a cost of \$2,000,000. Richmond, Va., is being made a shipbuilding port. A shipyard on the Delaware is being contemplated with a capital of \$3,000,000, and another is projected with a backing of \$1,000,000."

When one reads such declarations as these, the natural conclusion adopted is that the American people are in earnest. And so, indeed, they are. They are making large additions to a number of their existing shipyards. They have apparently satisfied themselves that they possess all the needful resources for the production of shipping as cheaply as it can be produced in any other country. They have already proved their capacity for building vessels of every kind, although not, of course, at figures that will enable them to undersell British builders as yet. In New York—the location recommended some years ago by Mr. Andrew Carnegie—a new shipbuilding company has been formed, with a capital of £600,000, which proposes to put down one of the finest shipyards in the world. There is no lack of trained shipbuilders in the United States. Indeed, that country possesses nearly a hundred shipyards of all kinds, mostly on the great lakes. There, however, the conditions to be met have not hitherto been the same as those to be faced on the seaboard. The laws of the United States do not allow of competition in the building of ships for internal navigation, and hence the work has been done without regard to that element, whereas on the seaboard other conditions have to be faced. That the materials of construction will be cheaper is assured. The Carnegie Company, indeed, have virtually undertaken to deliver steel plates and angles at New York, over a series of years, for several shillings a ton less than they can be bought anywhere else, whether in the Old World

## Law Reports.

## H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 17th October.

Before Sir NICHOLAS J. HANNEN,  
Chief Justice.WEIHAIWEI MINING SYNDICATE, LD.,  
v. RHODES.

This case was adjourned a fortnight back by reason of the illness of Mr. Rhodes, who is at Weihaiwei. It now came on again, Mr. F. Ellis (Messrs. Browett and Ellis) appearing for Mr. Rhodes. The plaintiffs were at first represented by Mr. J. H. Teesdale, in the absence of Mr. Platt (Messrs. Stokes and Platt).

Mr. Ellis said he must ask for an adjournment again, as he had in his possession a certificate from the doctor who was attending Mr. Rhodes to the effect that he was seriously ill and would not be able to travel for at least three weeks. He (Mr. Ellis) thought it might be a great deal more than three weeks, and he would suggest therefore that the postponement should be *sine die*, and that when Mr. Rhodes was well enough to appear in that Court they might arrange the hearing.

Mr. Teesdale explained that he was in an awkward position as Mr. Platt had mistaken the time. He asked for an adjournment until to-morrow.

Mr. Ellis said that he had understood from Mr. Platt that he had some remarks of a substantial character to make, and therefore it might be more fair to consent to Mr. Teesdale's application.

His Lordship replied that he would wait for Mr. Platt, and adjourned the case for an hour.

After the adjournment Mr. Platt appeared, and apologised for the mistake in the time which had caused his absence.

Mr. Ellis said it was unnecessary for him to repeat his application. He had mentioned an adjournment *sine die*, but Mr. Platt had pointed out to him that the difficulty would be as to who would be able to say when Mr. Rhodes would be able to appear. Of course he could give an undertaking to say, as far as he knew, when Mr. Rhodes would be fit for travel.

His Lordship thought they had better make the adjournment for a fixed time, after which Mr. Ellis could apply again if necessary.

Mr. Ellis thought the adjournment should be for a longer time than three weeks, as the doctor's statement could only, in the nature of things, be somewhat vague.

His Lordship—Shall we say a month?

Mr. Platt said he would agree to a month, subject to one condition. He had to bring down a witness from Weihaiwei, and feared that he would not be able to get him a month hence. He would ask, therefore, that he might be allowed to bring this witness down within that time and examine him, with liberty to Mr. Ellis to cross-examine then or later. The position of his clients was that during all these adjournments they were being held out of their property, and could not deal with it at all.

His Lordship thought Mr. Platt quite justified in making such a condition.

The case was accordingly adjourned until Thursday, November 16th, with permission to Mr. Platt to call his witness in the meantime.

19th October.

BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE  
STRAITS, LD., v. S. BOWNESS.

This was a judgment summons against Mr. S. Bowness in respect of a judgment debt of \$6,300, to which were added costs, bringing the amount to \$6,889. Mr. J. C. Hanson (Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and

McNeill) appeared for the plaintiffs, but the defendant was not represented by Counsel.

Mr. Hanson said the summons was taken out in respect of a judgment given in that Court in July last. They had delayed taking out the summons in the hope that some settlement of the matter might have been come to. The only offer made by Mr. Bowness, however, was one contained in a letter to the manager of the bank, in which he said that the last clause of the affidavit was the only one which he could consider. He offered \$750 at once, or \$1,000 payable in instalments of \$20 monthly in liquidation of the debt. With regard to this he (Mr. Hanson) would mention that the liquidator of the Bank of China and Japan and the Straits, Ltd., was authorised to accept a compromise in such cases, but he required an affidavit as to the means of the debtor in order that he might judge whether the offer made was a proper one or not. Mr. Bowness had been asked for a statement but he declined to make one. He (Mr. Hanson) submitted that they must know what Mr. Bowness' means were, and as he would not make a private statement they had been obliged to bring him to that Court, in order that he might do so publicly.

Mr. Bowness then entered the witness box, and was examined by Mr. Hanson. He was employed, he said, by Messrs. Hall and Holtz, at a salary, of \$200 a month. He had no additional allowance in respect of house rent or any thing of that sort. He had a banking account with the Chartered Bank which showed a credit balance of between 300 and 400 Taels. This was a current account; he had no deposit account. He had 30 shares in Hall and Holtz, Ltd., which were worth about \$1,080, five shares in Major Bros., Ltd., worth Tls. 175, and two shares in the Central Stores, Ltd. These were the only shares, and they stood in his name. He had no others, in his name or any other. Neither had he any sum due to him on mortgage, or, as far as he was aware, any property coming to him on the decease of a person. He had no insurance on his life.

Mr. Hanson—Since these proceedings have been taken have you dealt with any of your property—transferred it away?

Mr. Bowness—None at all.

Mr. Hanson—Why could you not have made this statement to the liquidator?

Mr. Bowness—I spoke to the manager twice. Reading through the affidavit I could see nothing to answer. My position is next to nothing.

His Lordship—Do you not think, Mr. Hanson, as you now have the means by which the liquidator can judge whether the offer is a proper one, that it would be well to adjourn the summons and try and come to some arrangement?

Mr. Hanson—Certainly, my lord. Of course, we have been trying to do this.

His Lordship accordingly said he would adjourn the case *sine die*, and they could have it set down again if they so desired. He hoped the Bank would take everything into consideration and do their best to come to some arrangement.

H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY  
COURT.

Shanghai, 17th October.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,  
Assistant Judge.

LAI YUNG-CHANG v. BENJAMIN.

This was a special summons taken out by Lai Yung-chang against Maurice Benjamin in respect of a claim of 343.20 francs, on a bill of exchange.

Only the plaintiff appeared, and it transpired that the defendant had not asked for leave to defend.

Judgment was accordingly given for the amount claimed, with costs.

or the New. It is possible that American labour may be equally effective at the price, which of course will be nominally higher than in Europe. In short, there is no insuperable bar to the United States realising their claim and threat—that of building ships cheaper than they can be built at elsewhere.

It is, however, quite another matter when we come to deal with the navigation of ships on ocean highways. It is hardly probable that the first cost of the vessel will be so much different as to much influence this question. But it is a different matter when the other costs are taken into consideration. American labour is more costly than European all round. In mechanical industries, the worker can usually offer an equivalent—and sometimes more than an equivalent—for higher nominal cost, by yielding more efficient labour. It is notorious that in iron and engineering works this is largely and regularly done. But how is a man before the mast to do more work on an American than on a British vessel? In both cases it is to be presumed that machinery has been installed so as to reduce manual labour to a minimum. No gain can come to either competitor on this score. But the British shipowner can command labour at the nominal cost—and in this case presumably the ultimate cost—which is 20 to 30 per cent less than the American. This will almost certainly give the predominant position to the British shipowner, and, indeed, if it had been likely that any other result were possible, we should have seen some evidence of its happening before to-day. The much-vaunted higher wages paid to American labour will in this case almost certainly keep the shipowners in an inferior position, and hinder their mercantile marine from assuming the dimensions, relatively to our own, to which—*ceteris paribus*—it might otherwise have attained. And this, after all, is the crux of the whole matter. If the Americans can navigate ships cheaply, they will secure a large share of the world's commerce. If they fail to do so, there is but little likelihood of their mercantile marine coming into successful competition with our own, and it is mainly due to the enormous growth and proportions of our own marine that we, in Great Britain, have become a great shipbuilding nation. If our marine had been no larger than that of the United States, could we have hoped to attain that position? The question only admits of one reply. A great ship-owning nation may become, and is likely to become, a great shipbuilding nation. The converse appears to us to be almost equally true. On the whole, then, we do not believe that under present conditions our shipbuilders have much cause for anxiety. Those conditions may of course alter, in so far as to give American shipowners the command of as cheap shipping labour as Great Britain, but that is not the prospect nor the tendency at the present time.—*Sell's Commercial Intelligence.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the many wonderful developments of science, no rival has yet been found to take the place of Holloway's Pills and Ointment as reliable and speedy cures for the various diseases with which we are all liable to be afflicted. The Ointment is universally acknowledged to be a certain remedy for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs, colds, glandular swellings, gout, rheumatism, and all skin diseases. The Pills have justly earned a world-wide reputation for all female complaints; for infantile disorders they are invaluable, and they are an unfailing remedy for all disorders affecting the liver and stomach. It would be difficult indeed, to name a complaint for which both the Pills and Ointment are not beneficial. Thousands of people in all parts of the world can testify to their merits. They are suitable for any climate or season of the year.

1600-99 234

17th Oct., 1898.

## H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 16th October.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,  
Police Magistrate.

R. v. KERIN.

Patrick Kerin, an unemployed sailor, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway on the 14th instant.

Sikh constable 124 said that on the afternoon of that day he found the accused lying in Broadway very drunk. He was lying on his face, which was covered in blood. The witness put him into a 'richa', but when they had gone some distance in this manner the man woke up, kicked the coolie and tumbled out of the 'richa'. The witness had to get assistance to take him to the Police Station.

The prisoner said he did not remember anything except that he was certainly very drunk. He was a seaman out of employ, but expected to get a ship.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 or four days.

R. v. BOYCE.

Alfred Boyce was charged with being drunk and incapable in Seward Road on the 14th instant.

A Chinese constable said he saw the prisoner in Seward Road on the 14th instant. A 'richa' coolie was asking him for his fare, but the prisoner was very drunk.

The prisoner explained that he had been very unwell, and had taken some brandy. This, in his weak state, had overcome him.

He was fined \$5 or a week.

R. v. HOLMQUIST.

S. Holmquist, a seaman of the s.s. *Afghanistan*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Fearon Road on the 15th instant.

P. S. McGregor said he saw the prisoner in the Fearon Road on the afternoon of that day. He was very drunk, and was annoying wheelbarrow men, rolling and tumbling about the road, and refusing to allow them to pass. The witness warned him, but the man persisted in his behaviour, and was finally arrested.

The prisoner, who admitted his drunkenness, was dismissed with a caution.

R. v. FLUGAR.

C. Flugar, a fireman of the S.S. *Afghanistan*, was also charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Sikh constable 80 said that about 8.30 on the night of the 15th instant, he was told by a Chinese policeman that he had been assaulted. Together they went to Fearon Road and there saw a row going on, in which a number of seamen were using sticks. The Chinese pointed out the man who had committed an assault and when some of the others had gone away he was arrested. Witness told the prisoner that he had better give no trouble, but the man at once struck him with a stick. Then he broke and ran, with witness after him. Prisoner fell, after he had gone some distance, and as witness got up to him, kicked him. Assistance had to be summoned to take him to the police station.

The prisoner said he was drunk and remembered nothing, and accordingly no more evidence was taken. He said he had \$1.00, and it was ordered that the constable's whistle which was lost, should be paid for out of this, and the remainder taken as a fine. It was also ordered that the man be put on board his ship.

## THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 16th October.

Before Mr. WÈNG (Magistrate) and Mr. MATSUMURA (Acting Consul for Japan).

WONG YUK-ZEE v. LING SHOR-LEE.

These are the parties in a case heard some time back, and which since has been the basis of an appeal and considerable legal argument. The present issue, however, was a charge of assault brought against Ling Shor-lee, who was represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson. The plaintiff's advocate in the other case was Mr. Jernigan, but he did not now appear.

Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that it was unusual to hear a criminal suit in the afternoon. The ordinary course was that the case should come before the Magistrate and whatever Assessor was sitting in the morning. He wished to understand whether they were now to proceed.

The decision given was that the case should proceed, and a runner of the Court who had seen the dispute in question gave evidence to the effect that no blows were struck.

The defendant's case was in keeping with this evidence, though he admitted that there was a verbal dispute. He contended that he was a literary man and could not fight or strike a blow.

Mr. Wilkinson urged that it was rather a pity that in the middle of what—if Mr. Jernigan had his way—threatened to be a big case, this small dispute should have been brought up. He maintained that it was rather below the dignity of that Court to hear the case under such conditions.

The Japanese Assessor answered that this was a separate case.

Mr. Wilkinson answered that it should have been heard in the morning, therefore. However there was no evidence to prove that the Chinese—his client—had struck a man who for the moment was considered to be a Japanese subject, and the case should be dismissed. Also he claimed that they should know what part of Formosa the plaintiff came from, as in one part he might be a Japanese subject and in another he might not.

Then followed much discussion of the case on the bench, interrupted by an occasional demand from Mr. Wilkinson that the case be dismissed. This was finally agreed to.

18th October.

Before Mr. WÈNG, (Magistrate) and Mr. F. S. A. BOURNE (British Assessor.)  
T. W. KINGSMILL v. CHIN LAN-CH'ING.

This was a case in which Mr. Kingsmill wished to obtain rent for the use of a theatre. The plaintiff produced a contract and running account. Chin Lan-ch'ing and others had sub-let the premises to a man named Chow whose name was not in the contract as Mr. Jernigan who appeared for him pointed out, and further added that his client knew nothing about it. Mr. Kingsmill stated all he wanted was the rent, who paid it did not matter. The Court decided that Chin Lan-ch'ing and the other three men concerned should jointly contribute the money due which would amount to \$212 each. Mr. Jernigan's client was absolved from all responsibility.

HOLLIDAY, WISE AND CO. v. YIN CHIN-YEH.

In this case Mr. H. D. Hutchinson represented the plaintiffs and produced a couple of books containing chops, among which were those obtained by the defendant who was a broker, and paid a retaining fee and commission by plaintiffs. Mr. Hutchinson desired that the two men Kung Chi and Ho Chi named on the chops should be found, but enquiries about them had been futile, no one knew these men, and his firm refused to deliver any more goods under that chop unless the money were paid first. The Court ordered

that the money obtained from Kung Chi and Ho Chi be retained by plaintiffs until they came forward and took the goods away.

A. E. ALGAR v. FÈNG SHIH-CH'ING.

This was a case in which Mr. Algar desired to enforce a contract for the purchase of a certain piece of land. Mr. E. Nelson who appeared on his behalf said that a certain Fong Chuk-foo well-known in Shanghai had upon his decease left a certain plot of land and houses to one Fèng Shih-ch'ing whom he had adopted, and Messrs Dowdall and Hanson were the trustees of the land which was registered at the British Consulate as Lot 1395. The land had been sold by defendant to one Teh K'ee, who in turn had sold it to Mr. Algar who had paid Tls. 5,000 as bargain money. A further sum of Tls. 5,000 was to be paid by the party who failed to carry out the contract and Mr. Nelson asked that defendants be made to pay the Tls. 10,000. This the Magistrate was not willing to do, but proposed to sell the property Tls. 20,000 to be left in the hands of the trustees to make a suitable investment. Mr. Ellis (Messrs Browett and Ellis) said he was also interested in the matter as the property had been sold to a client of his for Tls. 41,000, which sum was paid to them, and if necessary documents could be produced to substantiate his statement. The case was remanded until next Wednesday.

19th October.

Before Mr. WÈNG (Magistrate) and Dr. BARCET, (American Assessor.)

AMERICAN TRADING CO. v. KONG TU-TING.

In this case defendant was the guarantor of a man named Liu Tse-p'e formerly in the employ of the American Trading Company at Newchwang but who had absconded with about Tls. 7,800. Mr. H. J. Limby appeared on behalf of the Company, and said that their comrade who had arrived from Newchwang since the case was last heard could give the details necessary. The case was gone into at some length in the vernacular. Defendant stated he had made a verbal agreement for a security of only Tls. 2,000. But in the written agreement produced no limit was fixed. The Court remarked upon defendant's stupidity and, considering that he was of known probity but at present impecunious, and that Tls. 3,000 had already been paid, ordered the remaining Tls. 4,800 to be paid in shares of a third (Tls. 1,600) each, by the American Trading Company, Kong Fu-ting, and plaintiffs' Newchwang comrade. This decision is to be submitted to the manager of the plaintiff Company, and for that purpose the Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

## SUNDRY CASES.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning before Mr. Wèng (magistrate) and Mr. S. F. Mayers (British assessor) a native doctor was charged with attempted arson. Inspector Wilson stated accused lived in an alleyway off the Honan Road and next door to an unoccupied house. Sergt. Madsen made the discovery at 3.30 a.m. on the 15th inst., through noticing a crowd of excited natives about the alleyway, some of whom were carrying bundles and boxes away. Upon the sergeant entering the empty house the staircase was seen to be in flames, but with assistance the fire was extinguished. A quantity of shavings and a bottle of kerosene oil were discovered on the premises and the staircase was saturated with kerosene oil. Accused had not paid his rent for the past three months, and his house next door was insured in the South British for Tls. 1,300, but the contents were barely worth \$50. Accused and his family were all dressed ready to quit the house when seen by the sergeant. The Court decided to visit the spot and the case was remanded.—On



Friday morning a man was charged by the S. S. P. C. A. with cruelly illtreating a deer by strangling it at 143, Poochow Road. Inspector Batty stated that the deer was hung by a cord by the neck and left to hang until it died. Mr. F. Maitland, Hon. Secretary of the Society, said the custom was a very old one. Sometimes an iron band was placed around the animal's head and gradually tightened until madness and death ensued. In this case the ceremony of killing the animal had been advertised, and the room in which it took place was hung with bunting, and the proceedings were largely attended. No doubt the defendant was only doing what had been done for generations, but that did not lessen the fact of the cruelty, and he only desired punishment sufficient to discourage the practice. If a drop had been given the animal, there would have been no cruelty, but instead the animal was allowed to struggle until death resulted; the idea was to keep the blood in the meat to render the latter more efficacious when used medicinally. Accused was fined \$10 and cautioned.—The police prosecuted a mafuo for driving a lame mule in a cart. Inspector Batty appeared on behalf of the S.S.P.C.A. Accused was fined \$15, the mule to be sent to the Kung Yi hospital until cured.—The native doctor accused of incendiarism was again before the Court, and a representative of the South British Insurance company handed in a press-copy of the policy issued which was for Tls 1,300 on clothing and jewellery and Tls 200 on the furniture of accused. Questioned by the assessor he said there were 22 or 23 boxes in the house when inspected by the company's native inspector, but he was not sure whether the boxes were full of clothing or not as they were sealed, but to all appearances there was about Tls. 1,500 worth. The assessor remarked that the scene had been visited by himself and the magistrate. The representative of the South British said that after the report of the fire the place had been visited and seven boxes were found full three partly so and altogether worth about \$133. The Court calculated that at that rate it would take considerably more than 50 boxes to make the amount necessary, and Mr. Myers observed that in issuing these policies without first ascertaining their real worth the Company was simply placing a premium on arson. In this case there happened to be no doubt that it was pure arson. Accused was given eighteen months'.

#### INTIMATE STRANGERS.

Suppose a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his features will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning, is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of waiting and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes

wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that, in the early part of 1890, she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its own characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable? Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took, nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicines in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrell, told me how she had benefited—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every way. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup, when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96, Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, maybe—with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the uninstructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will never see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

(5) 23, 30c & 6no

#### Miscellaneous Intelligence.

##### BIRTHS.

At Kobe, on the 16th of October, 1899, the wife of HARRY CLAPP, of a son.—(By telegram).

On Monday, 16th of October, 1899, at 4, Shantung Road, the wife of the Rev. W. NELSON BITTON, of the London Mission, Shanghai, of a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by special license, WILLIAM JOHN VINE, of Shanghai, to BEULAH, eldest daughter of F. G. COOPER, Esq., of Surbiton, Surrey, England. (By Wire).

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 21st of October, 1899, by the Right Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D., Bishop of North China and the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., PERCY ROMILLY, second son of Sir John WALSHAM, Bart., K.C.M.G., to CHARLOTTE CUNNINGHAM SCOTT, youngest daughter of W. Wykeham MYERS, M.B., of Takow, Formosa. No Cards.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 16th October, 1899, (By Special License) by the Rev. O. E. JOHNSON, COLIN BUCHANAN, of

Shanghai, to CATHERINE, youngest daughter of William MOWAT, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

##### DEATHS.

On the 16th of October, 1899, at No. 1, Pootung Terrace, Pootung, CHRISTINA GUY STRANG, the beloved wife of James D. Strang, aged 30 years.

At Hangchow, on the 13th inst., HENRY GUSTAV, eldest son of A. F. SCHNEIDER, aged 3 years and 8 months.—Deeply regretted.

On the 16th instant, at Chefoo, ARTHUR ANDERSON, aged 51 years.

At No. 8, Soochow Road, Shanghai, on the 19th of October, 1899, PAUL ALEXANDER WALDEMAR OTTOMEIER, aged 51 years.

At Tientsin, on the 19th of October, 1899, HERBERT GOULD PHIPPS, aged 54 years.

On the 9th of October, 1899, Miss E. A. DIXON, a beloved Missionary in the Christians' Mission, Ningpo, fell asleep in Jesus, in her 43rd year, on her way to England. Interred in Hongkong (British) Cemetery.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer |                 | Wind.  | Hygrometer. |           | Thermometer in shade. |      | Initials. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|-----------|
|               | 9 A.M.    | Attached Therm. |        | Dry bulb.   | Wet bulb. | Max.                  | Min. |           |
| Oct. 17       | 30.16     | 54.0            | W.N.W. | 2 14.5      | 47.5      | 58.0                  | 49.0 | c.        |
| 18            | 30.9      | 60.4            | S.E.   | 1 60.0      | 55.5      | 61.0                  | 55.0 | c.        |
| 19            | 30.32     | 60.5            | E.S.E. | 3 60.5      | 54.0      | 64.0                  | 57.0 | c.        |
| 20            | 30.23     | 62.5            | N.W.   | 3 62.0      | 58.5      | 63.0                  | 60.0 | n.c.      |
| 21            | 30.12     | 62.6            | E.     | 2 61.5      | 56.5      | 66.0                  | 58.0 | c.        |
| 22            | 30.12     | 61.5            | N.E.   | 2 61.0      | 56.5      | 64.0                  | 58.6 | c.        |
| 23            | 30.16     | 54.0            | N.     | 3 54.0      | 51.0      | 60.0                  | 51.0 | b.        |

##### EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b., blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### OUTWARD.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. E. A. von Amelnunx, Messrs. K. Kondo, C. W. Gordon, Findlay, S. Suzuki, G. Gensburg, and Wm. Wheelwright. For Kobe—Mrs. J. L. Brown, Miss Chun Luo-chu, Messrs. E. Willkomm, Wm. Davies, T. Danjo, and Tsien Sun. For Yokohama—Mrs. Yakawa and child, Messrs. E. P. Hudson, R. Kondo, S. Iwanaga, K. Harata, J. Suchiro, Karst, and 20 Chinese students. For Sydney—Mrs. E. P. Hudson, child and infant.

Per str. *Laos*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Vance, Misses Perine, and Barnay (2), Dr. Bach, Messrs. C. Gruener, H. Hellier, E. M. Sylva, H. C. Beerrons, P. Destilleux, N. M. Danvri, and Naftalie. For Singapore—Mr. Salah. For Saigon—Mr. L. Tsu Von-ding. For Colombo—Messrs. T. Albert, and T. George. For Marseilles—Messrs. Napheyeyei, Kwei Ho, Wen Hai, Fan Tsai-fu, and Tai Chien-lin. For London—Mr. Wellwood, and Captain C. M. Ducat.

Per str. *Shengking*, for Chefoo—Mr. S. Serebrenk.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. Foster. Per str. *Nyankin*, for Hankow—Mrs. Tsang and infant.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—H.E. Sik and family.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Newchwang—Mr. C. Hunt.

Per str. *Hacan*, for Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. A. Burt.

Per str. *Hacan*, for Chefoo—Mr. E. Soper. For Tientsin—Mrs. F. Kochler and child, and Mr. Chi.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mrs. G. A. Bicknell.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Revs. L. Star, and R. Allen.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mrs. R. D. Watt. For Tientsin—Mr. G. Campbell.

Per str. *Hangchow*, for Newchwang—Mr. H. Christie.

Per str. *Singan*, for Tientsin—Messrs. W. J. Milgaard, and Durinsart.

Per str. *Nyankin*, for Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Schepens. For Hankow—Mrs.

Beach van Aakt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brandt Messrs H. Lawson, and Goetz.

Per str. *Oigawa Maru*, for Hankow—Messrs. Uchida, Motegi, Ishihara, Sakaki, and Aways.

Per str. *Pekin* for Ningpo—Mr. Gilbert Davies.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Hankow—Mrs. Fishie, and Miss Turner.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Rawsville. For Tientsin—Miss Michie, Captains Erick, and Johnson.

Per str. *Kianyü*, for Hankow—Messrs. S. Isham, and R. Schiblie.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Walsham. For Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. von Prittwitz.

#### INWARD.

Per str. *Chusan*, from London—Mr. and Mrs. T. Vale, Miss Rawcliffe, Misses Michie, and Haston, Rev. A. Weir, Messrs. Russell, R. W. Kennett, C. H. Judd, R. N. Lewis, F. Traub, and W. E. Hampson. From Marseilles—Messrs. Vichez, Harry Lawson, Goetz, C. Horner, Wong Chea, and Thin Gan-chen. From Singapore—Mr. J. S. Ker. From Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Pike. From Hongkong—Lieut. and Mrs. Hillman and infant, Mrs. Ritchie and 2 infants Mrs. P. A. da Roza, Mr. and Mrs. Jorge, Mrs. Guislain, Misses Looker, and Wickham, Revs. Lobo, and E. orde, Capt. Wentworth Erick, Messrs. A. G. Wood, F. W. Newsom, E. Savouret, N. Moller, Wheelwright, A. Becker, C. Wirth, E. Dierks, J. R. Corveth, Clarke, Baume, Morris, Melgaart, Duviensart, and Orphanides.

Per str. *Bayern*, from Bremen—Mrs. Niclasen and children, Mrs. H. Fink and children, Misses M. K. Balslerwild, and K. Pedersen, Messrs. J. E. Jensen, H. Benss, and J. Jacob. From Antwerp—Messrs. H. Gérard, H. Pirotte, and C. Luehdorf. From Southampton—Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Rev., Mrs. and Misses Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Vine, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dymond and family, Mr. and Mrs. Trueman and family, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Bauld and infant, Misses Macfarlane, Rouant, Hamblin, Sifton, E. Ward, Cartwright, M. Walmsley, F. Soper, Reddin, Thous, Carlyle, Carver, Lundrell, Widger, E. Sayle, M. and W. du Jardine, Revs. F. E. McIntyre, and S. W. Emals, Messrs. J. Symons, A. McPhail, L. Stockwall, G. A. von Corbach, J. Kullmann, and Pearcel. From Genoa—Mrs. Baner and children, Misses M. Valagusa, Ida Colombo, Ginlia Calcagno, Anna Copra, and C. Famasari, Dr. R. L. Jack, Messrs. W. P. Morgan, M.P., H. Jack, E. Ruhstrat and family, A. Schuchard, A. von Rose, M. Ginsburg, Ludemann, E. Grossmann, R. Otto, F. Loesch, E. Weitmann, J. Huber, F. Woneckun, C. Regler, H. Vehlber, G. Vergani, A. Gallenzi, B. Bertoli, and M. Bergonzoni. From Naples—Rev. J. T. Shipway. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Ferides, and Dr. F. Hadley. From Singapore—Mr. F. H. Harris. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. H. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Goquet, Mrs. Prentice, Miss M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rothmann, Mrs. E. Gold, Messrs. A. von Stockhamen, O. Linke, V. G. Vine, F. Jones, L. L. Silva, J. A. Ferras, S. Noza, Sola, Mutto, Melocche, F. Palmer, F. J. B. Hankins, and F. Watson.

Per str. *Tonkin*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hogg, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Seaison and child, Mrs. L. da Luz and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perdeux, Messrs. H. R. Parkes, J. T. Hamilton, H. T. Bowles, T. J. Lias, Van Hunt, Marza, Mahia, and J. S. Eymard. From Kobe—Miss Carsia, Messrs. Dubuffet, G. C. Pakenham, P. Morgan, V. Tujita, and R. Stochi. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Wada.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, Mrs. M. Saguchan and child, Mrs. Yen, Miss M. Masudu, and Mr. M. Okame. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Mrs. and Misses O. S. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Halsel, Miss Waggoner, Messrs. J. T. Hamilton, G. F. Neidlinger, C. F. Child, F. J. Live, and K. Matsubayoshi. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Iianda, Miss T. Sugimatu, Capt. Motogi, Messrs. R. Uchida, M. Sakaki, J. Ishihara, S. Aways, Isham, Ruax, and T. Ikeo.

Per str. *Taisang*, from Hongkong and Swatow—Messrs. Yong, and J. F. Lutz. 1 European.

Per str. *Taksang*, from Hongkong—Mr. Driver.

Per str. *Kiukiang*, from Hongkong—Messrs. W. and C. Robinson.

Per str. *Nip-on Maru*, from Hongkong—Messrs. K. N. Sze, W. I. Gresson, W. J. Robinson, H. B. Kendrick, A. H. Bridges, H. Silvestri, and K. Kagami.

Per str. *Hacan*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. von Aalst and son.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Racine, and Mrs. Andresson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Becke.

Per str. *Kiangkian*, from Hankow—Mr., Mrs. and Miss W. V. Drummond, Miss Hunter, Messrs. H. A. Briggs, Walsham, McIsaac, and Hindeskooper.

Per str. *Oigawa Maru*, from Hankow—Mr. H. A. F. Currie.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. Tricker.

Per str. *Tientsin*, from Swatow—20 Chinese.

Per str. *Tsintau*, from Tientsin. Chefoo and Tsingtao—Viscount de Brimond d'Arts, Messrs. Mure, Lambath, Cochrane, and Munchmeyer.

Per str. *Yuenueo*, from Hankow—Mrs. Rowe, Miss Munn, Messrs. J. Findlay, Sandeck, Korff, and G. Fugihara.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Gordon.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Amoy and Foochow—Mrs. and Master Fuaky, and Mr. Kavalsky;

Per str. *Foochow*, from Amoy—Mr. Pearson.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. Walker, Revs. R. Allen, and J. C. Chask.

Per str. *Poyang*, from Hankow—Messrs. Bonhwick, Verbrock, Garriock, Brockman, Gilfillan, and Jowett.

Per str. *Kniesberg*, from Tsingtao—Dr. and Mrs. von Prittwitz, Miss Clarke, Lieut. Karst, Pastor Wilhelm, Messrs. Niclasson, Kayser, and Paulen.

Per str. *Tehhsing*, from Hankow—Mrs. and Misses (2) Price, Mrs. Murfines, Messrs. S. Burr, and A. C. Authauard.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Kahler, Rev. S. W. Gray, Dr. Mark, Messrs. A. Coire, and M. Jadot.

Per str. *Irene*, from Tangku—Mr. Bauld.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Berg, Miss R. C. Clain, Dr. G. Reid, and Mr. D. Rich.

Per str. *Esang*, from Tangku—Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Dadmun, Miss Tourtellotte, and Dr. P. Leslie.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mr. Gilbert Davies.

Per str. *Haeshiu*, from Foochow—Capt. and Mrs. Arthur and 4 children, and Mr. Almeida.

Per str. *Kutwo*, from Hankow—Mr., Mrs. and Miss du Jardine.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Guedes and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dietrick, Rev. Star, Messrs. Dietrick, and McCull.

#### Advertisements.

## JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPORT ON THE YELLOW RIVER,

By ARMAND ROUFFART,

Civil Engineer.

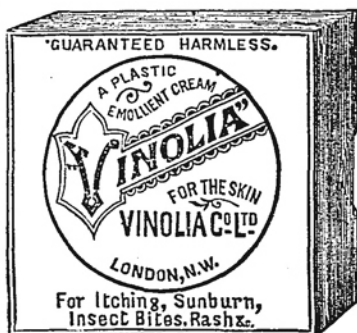
Price, 50 Cents.

Can be obtained at

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.

n tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1899.

## VINOLIA CREAM.



AN EFFICACIOUS, SANITARY,  
HARMLESS CREAM,

For Itching, Face Spots,  
Sunburn,  
Prickly Heat, Insect Bites,  
etc.

The British Medical Journal Reports:—

"An emollient cold cream of much convenience in many minor skin ailments where a soothing protective is required."

In 4 sizes.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

(1) alt. 16jy-900 248

## VINOLIA POWDER.



Soothing, Soluble,  
Safe.  
For Redness, Roughness  
Toilet, Nursery, etc.

IN WHITE, PINK & CREAM TINTS.

The British Medical Journal Reports:—

"An impalpable, Rose dusting Powder, soluble of Remarkable Fineness, and well adapted for the Nursery, Toilet, weeping surfaces and sweating feet."

In 4 sizes.

17th July, 1899.

# THE Allenburys' Foods.

A PROGRESSIVE DIETARY, unique in providing nourishment suited to the growing digestive powers of young Infants from birth upwards, and free from dangerous germs.

## The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1

Specially adapted to the first three months of life.

## The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2

Similarly adapted to the second three months of life.

## The "Allenburys" Malted Food No. 3

For Infants over six months of age.

Complete Foods,  
**STERILIZED**, and  
needing the addition  
of hot water only.

To be prepared for use by the  
addition of COW'S MILK, or  
with No. 1 MILK FOOD.

No. 3 Food is also specially recommended for **Convalescents, Invalids, the Aged, and all requiring a light and easily digested diet.**  
*The London Medical Record writes of it that—"No Better Food Exists."*

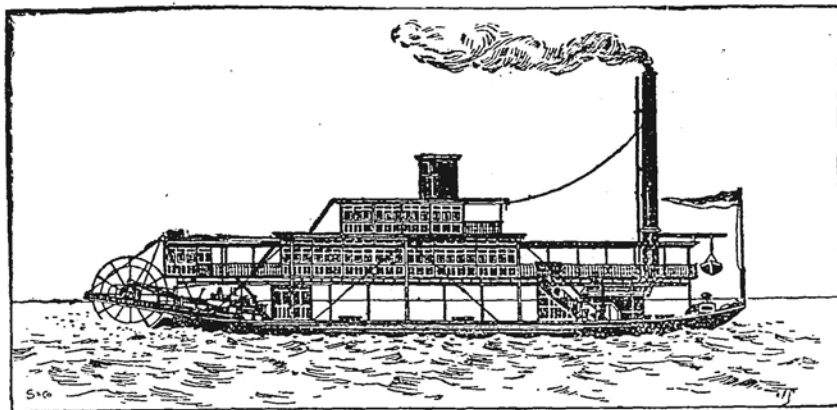
**Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London**

**Infants' Food Manufactory:  
WARE MILLS, HERTFORDSHIRE.**

o-a-f 80c-900 252

9th October, 1899.

## YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



**STERNWHEEL STEAMERS** have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to  
**YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,  
POPLAR, LONDON.**

26mr-900 238

27th March, 1899.

### North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898,  
£13,959,969.

| I.—Authorized               | £          | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|------------|----|----|
| Capital .....               | £3,000,000 |    |    |
| Subscribed ..               | 2,750,000  |    |    |
| Paid-up Capital .....       | 687,500    | 0  | 0  |
| II.—Fire Funds .....        | 2,765,459  | 7  | 11 |
| III.—Life and Annuity Funds | 10,507,009 | 17 | 11 |

£13,959,969 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch...£1,539,550 8 8  
" Life & Annuity  
Branches .....1,415,242 18 3

£2,954,793 6 11

**THE** accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.  
Insurance against Fire effected at current rates.

**J. A. BALLARD,**  
Agent.

22mr-1900 741 c.a. S'hai, 28th June, 1899.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853  
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

|                                              |          |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Paid-up Capital .....                        | £800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Share-<br>holders ..... | 800,000  |
| Reserve Fund .....                           | 500,000  |

#### SHANGHAI BRANCH.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per  
cent per Annum on daily balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "  
3 " 3 "

Drafts granted upon all the principal  
places in the World and every description  
of Exchange and banking business trans-  
acted.

**13ja-1900**  
c.a. 114

**E. B. SKOTTOWE,**  
Manager.  
Shanghai, 1st May, 1899

### THE MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Capital over £2,000,000.

**THE** undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to grant policies on approved  
Foreign or Chinese Risks.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
31de-99 c.a. 49 Shanghai, 31st Aug., 1899.

### Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.

**THE** undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to grant policies against fire at  
current rates.

**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,**  
Agents.  
c.a. 31de-99 223 Shanghai, 17th May, 1899.



**Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,**  
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, CALCUTTA,  
BERLIN,  
TSINTAU (KIAUTSCHOU), HANKOW.

*Responsible Capital 5 Million Taels.*

**Founders and Correspondents of the Bank.**

General-Direction der Seehandlungs-  
Societät,  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichröder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank für Handel & Industrie,  
Robert Warschauer & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, } Frankfurt.  
Jacob S. H. Stern, } o/M.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jun. & Co., Cologne.  
Bayerische Hypotheken, & Wechselbank  
Munich.

#### London Bankers.

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

**INTEREST** allowed on Current Account  
at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance. Current Accounts kept in Taels  
and Dollars.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits  
according to arrangement.

*Local Bills Discounted.*

Every description of Banking and Ex-  
change business transacted.

J. BUSE,  
Acting Manager.

Shanghai, 25th Feb., 1899.

31de-99 188c

## RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL  
DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL—7,500,000 Gold Roubles=  
£1,200,000 fully paid-up.

Reserve Fund ..... £85,000

Special Reserve ..... £16,000

**Head Office: St. Petersburg.**

#### BRANCHES:

Blagowestschensk. Paris.  
Hankow. Port Arthur.  
Irkoutzk. Shanghai.  
Moscow. Tientsin.  
Nechwang. Vladivostok.  
Nagasaki. Yokohama.

Peking.

#### Bankers

LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte  
de Paris.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

BERLIN—Mendelssohn & Co.

S. Bleichröder.

HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.

AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

VIENNA—K. K. priv. Oesterr. Credit  
Anstalt für Handel & Gewerbe.

Interest allowed on current accounts and  
on Fixed Deposits according to  
arrangement.

*Local Bills discounted.*

Foreign exchange on the principal cities of  
the world bought and sold. Special  
facilities for Russian exchange.

D. POKOTILOV, } Co-Managers

A. WERTH, } in

CH. R. WEHRUNG, } China.

Shanghai, 26th August, 1899.

9fe-1900 c.a. 307

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

Established by Imperial Decree of the  
12th November, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

Subscribed Capital..... 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital..... 2,500,000

#### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Canton. Hankow,  
Chefoo, Hongkong.  
Chinkiang, Peking,  
Foochow, Swatow,  
Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for  
collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the  
above places, and sells Drafts and Telegra-  
phic Transfers payable at its Branches and  
Agencies.

#### HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITIES.  
BILLS DISCOUNTED.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

At 2% per annum on current account  
daily balances.  
" 3% " " Fixed Deposits for 3 months.  
" 4% " " " " " 6  
" 5% " " " " " 12 "

A. W. MAITLAND,

31de-99 Acting Chief Manager.  
c.a. 310 Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1898.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 12,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... " 12,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

London Bankers:—

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LD.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

PARR'S BANK, LD.

Branches and Agencies:—

Kobe, London, New York, Lyons, San  
Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay,  
Hongkong, Nagasaki, and  
Tientsin.

Shanghai Agency.

Interest Allowed

On current account at the rate of 2 per  
cent. per annum on the daily balance of  
over two hundred Taels.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4½ " "  
" 12 " 5½ " "

**DRAFTS** granted on principal places in  
Japan, Corea, Formosa, and China  
and the Chief Commercial places in  
Europe, India and America, and every  
description of exchange business transacted.

T. S. NISHIMAKI,

c.a. Agent.  
31de-99 19 Shanghai, 6th Oct., 1899.

## SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£1,900,000

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Annual Income over £200,000.

**THE** undersigned are prepared to accept  
both Fire and Marine Risks on every  
insurable interest at lowest current rates.  
Claims settled without reference to Head  
Office.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

General Agents.

WM. WAKEFORD COX,

Local Manager,

No. 6, Kinkiang Road,

31de-99 c.a. 387 Shanghai, 26th May, 1887

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Privilegiée par décrets du 21 Janvier 1875 et  
du 20 Février 1888.

HEAD OFFICE: 34, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS.

Chairman—M. DENORMANDIE.

#### AGENCIES & BRANCHES:

Nouméa. Tourane.  
Pondichéry. Pnom-Penh.  
Saigon. Bangkok.  
Haiphong. Hongkong.  
Hanoi.

#### BANKERS:

IN FRANCE:

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
Crédit Lyonnais.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et  
Commercial.

Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de  
l'Industrie en France.

Messrs. Vernes & Co.

" Hottinguer & Co.

" Mallet Frères & Co. } Paris.

" de Neufville & Co.

" C. Goguel & Co.

IN LONDON:

The Union Bank of London, LD.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
Crédit Lyonnais.

#### SHANGHAI AGENCY.

Undertakes all banking operations, buys  
and sells bills of exchange on the principal  
commercial places in the world, grants  
credits on merchandise, and receives  
deposits on current accounts and fixed  
deposits at the market rate.

G. MAYER,

Acting Manager.

31de-99 2133 Shanghai, 3rd Mar., 1899.

## BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED.

Working Capital.....Over £200,000

Reserve liability of shareholders

Fully £400,000

£600,000

HEAD OFFICE.

36, Nicholas Lane, London.

BRANCHES.

Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore.

AGENCIES:

Yokohama, Kobe, Penang, Bombay, and  
Calcutta.

GENERAL MANAGER:

F. C. BISHOP.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Capital and Counties Bank, LD.

The Bank of England.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts.....2% per annum.

" Fixed Deposits, according to arrange-  
ment.

The Bank buys and sells and receives  
for collection Bills of Exchange, and  
transacts Banking business of every de-  
scription.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,

Manager.

31de-99 17 Shanghai, 24th April, 1899.

## "SALAMANDER"

Fire Insurance Company of  
Amsterdam.

**THE** undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to accept risks at current rates.

HOTZ, s/JACOB & Co.,

n 4 to 10ja 7, Foochow Road.  
6ja-1900 69 c.a. Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1899.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray &amp; Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 21st October.)

**PIECE GOODS.**—The past week has without doubt been the dulllest this market has experience throughout the year. There is absolutely nothing doing, unless the small retail parcels of sundry makes, shipped really as samples, are taken into account. Importers who have cargo decline to book at current rates, which the dealers are ready enough to offer but nothing more, and Indentors are not at all inclined to operate in goods that will not be here until the next season is far advanced, exchange being such an important factor, to say nothing of what may be the state of the money market, which enters largely into their calculations. At the present moment it is more stringent than it has been for months past, which has quite put a stop to all speculative buying, even at the tempting prices obtainable at Auction. Consequently the dealers who get small orders can practically fill their requirements at absurdly low prices, which tends, in some measure, to depress the whole market and prevents an adequate rise in values in the country. There is nothing to complain about yet in clearances, they are going on remarkably well and serve to show the healthy state the trade is in generally in the country. The higher rates of interest affect the buying in the YANGTZE and neighbouring markets much more than in the North, where the trade is done on the long credit system, and this accounts somewhat for the decline in Auction prices and little enquiry there is for MANCHESTER goods.

MANCHESTER is understood to be as strong as ever, and virtually unapproachable, but much fewer advices have been received on account of the useless expense involved in telegrams. Yarns and everything are far above current prices here at present. The Export for the last fortnight was 14,000,000 yards, so a fair supply may be expected. Notwithstanding this it is not anticipated that there will be very large stocks to carry through the winter in most goods, though 12-lbs. 36-inch. Shirtings will probably be an exception. Advices from the STATES are apparently more scanty than from the old country and business more difficult to negotiate there.

The Yarn market is much quieter all round, the high prices that have been attained here not meeting with the same response in the country, and the weakness which is showing itself in native cotton, though the high rate of interest and difficulty to find storage has also a depressing effect.

**Grey Shirtings.**—8.4-lbs.—The business reported this week is almost entirely in resales, the following being mentioned: *Gold Pagoda* and *Silver Sycee* £2.15, *Red Rhinoceros* and *Red Cormorant* £2.20, *Blue ditto* £2.25 and *Red Stag* £2.30. As the foregoing show prices are gradually rising in the private market, but at Auction a weaker feeling is noticeable.

**Light Weights.**—Privately there is nothing doing. At Auction the 4½-lbs. dropped nearly three candareens, and all except the best 7-lbs. a candareen and a half, the latter being steady.

**Heavy Weights.**—A few *Fancy Horsehead* 13-lbs. at £3.55 is all the business we hear of. At Auction the decline was from two to six candareens, but chiefly in the lighter makes.

**12-lbs. 36-inch.**—Business has been formed quite impracticable privately, although Auction prices do not show any very material change.

**White Shirtings.**—Small sales of 64-reed *Gold San Sin* at £2.72½ and *Blue Dragon* at £3.80 is all that the reports tell us, though we gather that a number of odd lots of fine cloths, trial shipments, have been slated at the "best prices obtainable." Auction prices show a lower tendency, particularly for the best makes.

**T-Cloths.**—With exception of the small lots at Auction, which were weaker, there is nothing reported in MANCHESTER makes, but in INDIAN the sales are mentioned of 500 pieces each *Red Dragon* and *Two Boys* blus. at 1.50, showing an advance of five candareens on the sale a month ago.

**Jeans.**—The sale of 1,000 pieces *Pepperell Beaver* is published at £2.80, also an advance of 5 candareens.

**Drills and Sheetings.**—In imported goods we have not heard of anything doing in the former make, and only 3,400 pieces *Unicorn* (EXGLISH) at £3.02 in the latter. It is rumoured, however, that some 1,500 bales *Drills* and *Sheetings* from the Local Cotton Mill have been placed for delivery about China New Year at 11s. 3.30, proportion.

**Cotton Flannels.**—No further transactions are mentioned this week, prices in NEW YORK having advanced the equivalent of four pence. The total quantity settled so far is put down at 10,050 cases.

**Fancy Goods.**—From stock there is scarcely anything doing, a few *Velvets* at previous rates being all that has reached us. A few indent orders for special *Prints* have gone through and also some more *Fast Black Italians*. The price for these latter is still inclining upwards and the delivery obtainable very distant. The home demand for mercerised fancy cotton goods has engaged the bulk of the looms for the greater part of next year.

**Woolens.**—Still nothing doing privately. There is a good inquiry at previous prices, but a substantial advance is now required. At Auction prices were easier all round.

**Cotton Yarn.**—*English.*—A further small sale of 2 fold 32s. under *Red Bird* and *Dragon* chop is reported at £96.00, showing an advance of two taels, but is about eight or nine taels below the cost of replacing.

*Indian.*—Importers continue firm and consequently business is restricted, amounting to only 1,320 bales this week at unchanged prices. The bulk consist of No. 10s. for the TIENHSIN and NEWCHWANG markets, the 12s. and 20s. being for the River markets. Native holders, who have some 5,000 bales at present, are very weak and must keep prices from rising. The settlements are as follows:—

No. 6s., 10 bales—*Leopold* £55.50.

No. 10s., 910 bales—*Presidency* £61.00/61.75, *Jubilee*, Mule and *Indo-China* £62.50, *Empress Mill* and *Howard and Bullough* £63.50, *Connaught* and *Tea Carrier* £64.00, *Kohinoor* £64.00/64.50, *Currimbhoy*, Ring and *Sradeshi* (Kose) £64.50 and ditto (2 Cock) £67.50/68.50,

No. 12s., 145 bales—*Morarju* £63.00, and *Currimbhoy*, Mule £64.50.

No. 20s., 255 bales—*Moon* £70.00/70.50, *Whittle* £70.25/71.50, *Hope Mill* £72.50 and *Ripon*, Mule £73.50.

The s.s. *Chusan* brought 7,450 bales to this market during the interval.

*Japanese.*—The total transactions during the interval do not amount to more than 700 bales, prices current being, for No. 16s. £74.00 to £75.50 and for No. 20s. £75.25 to £76.50. No forward contracts reported.

*Local.*—Spinners are asking still higher prices and have not sold a single bale this week.

Resales of Bundles are:—No. 12s. £70.00/73.00, No. 14s. £74.00/76.50 and No. 16s. £75.50/78.00.

*Cotton.*—The market is weak and best Steam Machine Ginned could be got at £17.50 net, though the Natives are quoting higher. Tungchow has been bought at £17.30, but could be obtained now at £17.00.

**Metals and Miscellaneous.**—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 23rd October:—There has been a good feeling in the market during the week, and prices have responded considerably to the home rates.

In METALS there has been considerable business at increasing prices. One lot of wire nails, quoted below, was closed for some days ago at 12s. 6d., but since then the price has jumped to 14s., on Saturday. Nailrods likewise have gone up 2 mace during the week, ruling strong at the close at £4.20. But still these prices remain below the Home quotations, showing that old stocks are still not exhausted.

SUNDRIES also have shown a better tone, and there has been considerable enquiry, beyond the actual business done.

**Kerosene.**—Has been dealt in at the "tea-shops" only, where native dealers have been selling about a mace below prices asked by importers. Quotations remain practically the same as last week.

**Opium.**—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) £665, (old) £670; Patna (new) £690; Benares (new) £678.

## EXPORT.

**Silk.**—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 21st inst. :—

The Home markets are firm, Blue Elephants are 12/9 in London and Gold Kilings Fcs. 31.25 in Lyons.

**RAW SILK.**—Market quiet but steady; about 350 bales have been done.

**YELLOW SILK.**—Strong market, settlements amount to 200 bales.

**ARRIVALS**, as per Customs Returns, October 14th to 20th, are : 998 bales White, 656 bales Yellow and 99 bales Wild Silks.

**RE-REELS AND HAND FILATURES.**—The demand for America still continues and 500 bales have been settled.

**STEAM FILATURES.**—Market strong.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is : 2,418 bales to America, 2,106 bales to the Continent, 40 bales to London, and 6 bales to Japan.

**WILD SILK.**—Quiet.

**WASTE SILK.**—Quiet, but very firm.

*Quotations in Taels per picul : Average Exchange for the week 4 m/s. 2/8 3/4 and Fcs. 3.39. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cwt.*

|                                  | Tls. per picul. |                                                | Tls. per picul. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>TSATLEES.</b> —               |                 | <b>YELLOW SILK.</b> —                          |                 |
| Black Lion 3 1/2 .....           | 640             | Mienchew 1 .....                               | 380/385         |
| Bird Chunling .....              | 582 1/2         | " 2 .....                                      | 370/375         |
| " Yuenling .....                 | 562 1/2         | Meeyang 1 and 2 .....                          | 350/325         |
| Yaconlay Sieling .....           | 495             | Fooyung 1 .....                                | 320             |
| Choy Kiling .....                | 490             | Wongchow Extra .....                           | 290             |
| <b>HANGCHOW.</b> —               |                 | <b>HAND FILATURE.</b> —                        |                 |
| Pagoda Ting Tinghow .....        | 517 1/2         | Gold Butterfly, Croisee No. 1 and 2 .....      | 740/730         |
| " Tinghow .....                  | 500             | Keechong Flag, " " 1 and 2 .....               | 685/675         |
| Lanhock .....                    | 500             | Incense Chop, " " 1 .....                      | 690             |
| Lanling .....                    | 427 1/2         | Mars Chop, " " 1 .....                         | 680             |
| Blue Lion No. 1 .....            | 497 1/2         | Gold Double Gun, Croisee No. 1 .....           | 680             |
| <b>TATSAAM.</b> —                |                 | Market Chop, Croisee .....                     | 665             |
| Green Kahing MM .....            | 505             | Pegasus Haining, Croisee Ex. & No. 1 & 2 ..... | 730             |
| 9 x 12 Moss, Green Stork 1 ..... | 465             | " " (not Croisee) No. 1 & 2 .....              | 710/700         |
| " 3 .....                        | 415             | Bicycle Chop " " No. 1, 2 & 3 .....            | 700             |
| " Gold Double Butterfly .....    | 480             | Grasshopper " " No. 1, 2 & 3 .....             | 700             |
| <b>SKAINS.</b> —                 |                 | Red Eagle (not Croisee) No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 .....  | 680             |
| Lie Skeins, 2 .....              | 330             |                                                |                 |

|                                                    | 1899-1900. | 1898-99. | 1897-98. | 1896-97. | 1895-96. | 1894-95.     |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Settlements for this mail .....                    | 1,000      | 1,100    | 500      | 1,000    | 1,000    | 1,000 bales. |
| " " season in-<br>cluding forward contracts } ..   | 66,000     | 37,500   | 38,500   | 24,000   | 47,000   | 29,500 "     |
| Stock † .....                                      | 11,000     | 8,000    | 14,500   | 13,500   | 19,500   | 15,000 "     |
| Total Arrivals, including<br>Steam Filatures ..... | 71,500     | 45,000   | 53,000   | 37,500   | 63,000   | 44,500 "     |

† Including 1,450 bales Old Silk.

|                                               | * England. | * France, &c. | Total Europe. | America. | India & Egypt. | Japan,<br>Coast & Straits. | Grand Total.  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Export of Steam Filatures, pls.               | 40         | 2,106         | 2,146         | 2,418    | ...            | 6                          | 4,570 bales.  |
| Export White Silk in Bales<br>of 80 catties } | 5,101      | 31,876        | 36,977        | 2,846    | 977            | 478                        | 41,278 "      |
| " Yellow Silk in piculs...                    | 25         | 4,389         | 4,414         | ...      | 3,624          | 452                        | 8,490 "       |
| " Wild " " ...                                | 61         | 3,936         | 3,997         | 443      | 45             | 188                        | 4,673 "       |
| Total.....                                    | 5,227      | 42,307        | 47,534        | 5,707    | 4,646          | 1,124                      | 59,011 "      |
| Against in 1898-99 .....                      | 1,737      | 28,152        | 29,889        | 2,478    | 2,531          | 702                        | 35,600 "      |
| " 1897-98 .....                               | 1,104      | 27,391        | 28,395        | 4,896    | 3,018          | 1,244                      | 37,553 "      |
| " 1896-97 .....                               | 1,938      | 18,148        | 20,071        | 545      | 1,418          | 1,066                      | 23,100 "      |
| " 1895-96 .....                               | 1,738      | 32,921        | 34,659        | 4,631    | 3,480          | 1,474                      | 44,224 "      |
| " 1894-95 .....                               | 1,352      | 19,242        | 20,594        | 3,027    | 3,575          | 815                        | 28,011 "      |
| " 1893-94 .....                               | 3,160      | 22,808        | 25,968        | 577      | 4,666          | 1,125                      | 32,336 "      |
| Export Waste Silk .....                       | 9,361      | 19,552        | 28,913        | 1,339    | ...            | 413                        | 30,665 piculs |
| Against in 1898-99 .....                      | 4,027      | 13,422        | 17,449        | 15       | 10             | 843                        | 18,317 "      |
| " 1897-98 .....                               | 4,312      | 9,348         | 13,660        | 200      | ...            | 958                        | 14,818 "      |
| " 1896-97 .....                               | 3,423      | 6,360         | 9,783         | 631      | 1              | 32                         | 10,447 "      |
| Export Cocoons.....                           | ...        | 1,752         | 1,752         | 174      | ...            | 2,243                      | 4,169 "       |
| Against in 1898-99 .....                      | ...        | 2,653         | 2,653         | 7        | ...            | 1,169                      | 3,829 "       |
| " 1897-98 .....                               | 48         | 587           | 636           | 66       | ...            | 2,110                      | 2,812 "       |
| " 1896-97 .....                               | 136        | 1,119         | 1,255         | ...      | ...            | 2,083                      | 3,338 "       |

\* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also ... piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

" 400 " " " " " Continent.

400



Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 12st inst. :—

Our last "printed" Tea market report was dated 9th instant.

BLACK TEA.—Our market has become quieter, and prices for common Teas are not quite so extreme as they were during the previous fortnight. A few of the better quality chops have been shipped on native account.

Settlements during the fortnight :—

|                |       |                    |           |
|----------------|-------|--------------------|-----------|
| Ningchow ..... | 537   | half-chests @ Tls. | 19½/20.15 |
| Hohow .....    | 266   | " "                | 19½       |
| Oonan .....    | 2,192 | " "                | 15½/20    |
| Oopack .....   | 403   | " "                | 16/17     |

3,398

Stock, 5,499 half-chests, against 3,635 half-chests at same time last year.

GREEN TEA.—*Pingsueys*. There is very little change to report in these descriptions. Chops at Tls. 20 to Tls. 22 are in fair demand at about previous rates, but it is difficult to move the better Teas. Some Wenchow leaf packed in boxes similar to Pingsueys has been sold at prices rather in favor of the seller. No further information about probable size of crop has been forthcoming.

*Country Teas*.—Our market continued quiet for some days after the date of our last report, but during the past week a stronger demand has set in by a few buyers, and chops up to Tls. 25 a picul show in many cases half a tael to a tael advance. Choice Teas are held for prices above the ideas of most buyers, and offers for this have not advanced in sympathy with the inferior qualities. The crop will be fully 20,000 half-chests smaller than that of last year. We have heard of no business in ordinary Local packs.

*Hysons*.—Until the past few days there has been an almost entire absence of demand, and finest Moyune Teas were offering at Tls. 24 @ 27 without finding buyers. The few settlements made show excellent value. Common Teas are wanted for shipment to Bombay.

Settlements during the fortnight :—

|                    |        |                     |               |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| Pingsuey .....     | 8,987  | half-chests, @ Tls. | 19.00 a 28.00 |
| Moyune .....       | 9,739  | " "                 | 21.00 a 27.50 |
| Tienkai .....      | 12,476 | " "                 | 21.00 a 30.00 |
| Fychow .....       | 1,493  | " "                 | 20.00 a 22.25 |
| Local Packed ..... | 440    | " "                 | " a "         |

33,135 half-chests.

Total Settlements since the opening of the market :—

|                   | 1899 x 1900.                 |                        | 1898 x 1899.                 |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|                   | Settlements.<br>Half-chests. | Stock.<br>Half-chests. | Settlements.<br>Half-chests. | Stock.<br>Half-chests. |
| Pingsuey.....     | 100,714                      | 11,010                 | 31,856                       | 14,452                 |
| Moyune .....      | 52,933                       |                        | 48,730                       |                        |
| Tienkai .....     | 48,126                       | 11,150                 | 46,754                       | 37,657                 |
| Fychow .....      | 14,928                       |                        | 13,257                       |                        |
| Local packed..... | 17,651                       | 884                    | 13,145                       | 3,247                  |
| Total .....       | <u>234,352</u>               | <u>23,044</u>          | <u>153,742</u>               | <u>55,356</u>          |

#### EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| 1899.                                                     |  | Black.<br>lbs.   | Green.<br>lbs.   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| From commencement of season to 9th October, 1899 .....    |  | 9,675,939        | 1,153,612        |
| Cleared Oct. 9th, <i>Coromandel</i> (s.) for London ..... |  | 14,192           | .....            |
| " " 12th, <i>Cakhas</i> (s.) .....                        |  | 338,639          | 297,019          |
| " " 16th, <i>Laos</i> (s.) .....                          |  | 640              | 80,638           |
| Total to date, 1899 .....                                 |  | 10,029,410       | 1,531,269        |
| Do. 1898 .....                                            |  | <u>7,759,844</u> | <u>2,126,481</u> |

#### EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

| 1899                                                        |  | Black.<br>lbs.   | Green.<br>lbs.   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| From commencement of season to 9th October, 1899 .....      |  | 4,822,643        | 8,532,566        |
| Cleared Oct. 6th, <i>China</i> (s.) for San Francisco ..... |  | 16,692           | 37,075           |
| " " " St. Paul .....                                        |  | .....            | 20,123           |
| " " " New York .....                                        |  | .....            | 54,396           |
| " " 14th, <i>Monmouthshire</i> (s.) for Smith's Falls ..... |  | .....            | 25,845           |
| " " " Chicago .....                                         |  | .....            | 97,714           |
| " " " Montreal .....                                        |  | .....            | 38,471           |
| " " " New York .....                                        |  | .....            | 18,948           |
| " " 13th, <i>Doric</i> (s.) for San Francisco .....         |  | .....            | 100,173          |
| " " " New York .....                                        |  | .....            | 36,092           |
| " " 17th, <i>Argyll</i> (s.) for New York .....             |  | <u>113,267</u>   | <u>624,069</u>   |
| Total to date, 1899 .....                                   |  | 4,952,602        | 9,585,472        |
| Do. 1898 .....                                              |  | <u>3,964,876</u> | <u>4,478,530</u> |

## EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

|                                                      |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| From commencement of season to 9th October .....     | 25,363,948 lbs. |
| Cleared Oct. 14th, <i>Kiev</i> (s.) for Odessa ..... | 85,919 "        |
| Total to date, 1899 .....                            | 25,449,867 lbs. |
| Do. 1898 .....                                       | 22,676,902 "    |

## EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

|                           | Black.<br>lbs. | Green.<br>lbs. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total to date, 1899 ..... | 1,779,372      | 152,937        |
| Do. 1898 .....            | 1,140,102      | 381,241        |

## EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM.

|                                                  |                |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| From commencement of season to 9th October ..... | 2,281,370 lbs. |
| " Cleared Oct. 14th, <i>Kiev</i> (s.) .....      | 1,130,054 "    |
| Total to date, 1899 .....                        | 3,411,424 lbs. |
| Do. 1898 .....                                   | 2,537,721 "    |

## EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BOMBAY.

|                                                  |              |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| From commencement of season to 9th October ..... | 350,370 lbs. |
| Cleared Oct. 9th, <i>Coromandel</i> (s.) .....   | 168,661 "    |
| Total to date, 1899 .....                        | 519,031 lbs. |
| Do. 1898 .....                                   | 321,101 "    |

|                                                           | Black.<br>lbs. | Brick.<br>lbs. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Export of Tea to Russia via Tientsin, to date, 1899 ..... | 23,022,801     | 13,099,321     |
| " " " 1898 .....                                          | 23,603,922     | 21,823,319     |
|                                                           | Black.<br>lbs. | Brick.<br>lbs. |
| Export of Tea to Russian Manchuria to date, 1899 .....    | 3,105,930      | 7,023,627      |
| " " " 1898 .....                                          | 3,266,468      | 11,072,766     |

FREIGHTS.—For London £2.2.9 per Glens and Bens; others £2.5.0.

For Odessa and Batoum.—*Saratov* to leave 30th October.

For New York via Suez £1.12.6. *John Sanderson* loading; *St. Jerome* to arrive.

For New York via Pacific, Japan Line about  $\frac{8}{10}$  cent, Northern Pacific  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , others  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

Tea.—Hankow Statistics, from General Chamber of Commerce Circular of 19th October:—Business reported since the 12th inst., is as under:—

|                                                                                                                              | 1899.                          | 1898.                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Settlements .....                                                                                                            | 1,534 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.   | 9,388 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.   |
| Shipments to Shanghai on Native account .....                                                                                | 7,178 "                        | nil. "                         |
| Consisting of the following teas:—                                                                                           |                                |                                |
|                                                                                                                              | $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.         | at Tls. per picul.             |
| Oopacks .....                                                                                                                | 50                             | 12.25                          |
| Oanfaas .....                                                                                                                | 1,284                          | 13.00                          |
| The following are the statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 20th October, 1898:— |                                |                                |
|                                                                                                                              | 1899.                          | 1898.                          |
|                                                                                                                              | $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.         | $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.         |
| HANKOW TEA—Settlements .....                                                                                                 | 728,242                        | 607,830                        |
| Shipments to Shanghai on Native account .....                                                                                | 20,521                         | 852                            |
| Stock .....                                                                                                                  | 4,314                          | 12,519                         |
| Arrivals .....                                                                                                               | 753,077                        | 681,201                        |
|                                                                                                                              |                                |                                |
|                                                                                                                              | 1899.                          | 1898.                          |
| Shipments to Shanghai on Native account .....                                                                                | 172,916 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests. | 163,550 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests. |
| Stock .....                                                                                                                  | 1,450                          | 2,647                          |
| Arrivals .....                                                                                                               | 227,178                        | 224,515                        |

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

|                                                  | 1899.                          | 1898.                          |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| For London, America and European Continent ..... | 172,916 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests. | 163,550 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests. |
| " Russia .....                                   | 773,000 "                      | 724,500 "                      |
|                                                  | 945,916 "                      | 888,050 "                      |

Comparative quotations are as under:—

|               | 1899.<br>per picul. | 1898.<br>per picul. | 1897.<br>per picul. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Oopacks ..... | £12.25              | £10.75 a 12.00      | £10.25 a 11.25      |
| Oonams .....  | —                   | 9.60 a 11.40        | 9.10 a 11.00        |
| Oanfaas ..... | 13.00               | 14.25               | 10.50 a 11.00       |

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

|                           |                 | Re-exports.     |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Seasons 1899 x 1900 ..... | 53,582,845 lbs. | 15,051,364 lbs. |
| " 1898 x 1899 .....       | 47,525,176 "    | 14,418,821 "    |
| " 1897 x 1898 .....       | 39,390,727 "    | 13,916,448 "    |
| " 1896 x 1897 .....       | 43,387,380 "    | 17,776,644 "    |

The following are the departures for London:—

|                                        |                |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| As per last Report in 2 steamers ..... | 5,931,223 lbs. |
| Against in 1 steamer last year .....   | 3,699,315 "    |

## Departures for Odessa :—

|                                        |            |   |
|----------------------------------------|------------|---|
| As per last Report in 7 steamers ..... | 24,700,958 | " |
| Against in 5 steamers last year .....  | 20,290,955 | " |

For St. Petersburg direct :—Nil.

|                                      |           |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Against in 1 steamer last year ..... | 1,416,505 | " |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|

FREIGHTS.—For London. The through rate per Conference steamers via Shanghai is 52/6 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under :—

|                                         | 1899.    | 1898.    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| On London, Bank Bills on demand .....   | 2/8½     | 2/8½     |
| Credits, 4 months' sight .....          | 2/9½     | 2/9½     |
| do. 6 do. ....                          | 2/9 7/16 | 2/9 7/16 |
| On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand ..... | 3½%      | 3½%      |
| 3 days' sight Private .....             | 3½%      | 3½%      |
| On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand ..... | 71%      | 70½%     |
| Copper Cash :—£84.                      |          |          |
| Mexican Dollars :—£73½.                 |          |          |

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7½d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 7½d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fes. 3.33. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.40, 6 months' sight, 3.43. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.76½, lowest 2.75½, highest 2.76½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100 G. \$65½, lowest 65½, highest 65½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½ per £100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, £77, lowest 77½, highest 77 per Yen 100. Private Bills 15 days' sight, £76½, lowest 76½, highest 76½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 195½, lowest 195, highest 195 per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 196½ lowest 195½, highest 195½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, £368.00, lowest 368.00, highest 371.00. Silver Bars, £111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, £75.025, lowest 74 75, highest 75 25. Carolus dollars, £94.00, lowest 93.00, highest 94.50. Copper Cash 1.200, lowest 1.180, highest 1.200. Chinese Interest, mace 3.0, lowest 2.0, highest 5.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 26½, lowest 26½, highest 26½.

## DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris &amp; Robertson's Circular.)

| Oct.      | Bar Silver<br>5 oz in<br>1/2 don. | ON LONDON.     |          |             |          |                |          |               |          | FRANCE.                    |           | GER-            | NEW              | HONG- | YOKO- | INDIA. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------|
|           |                                   | T/T Transfers. |          | Bank 4 m/s. |          | Credits 4 m/s. |          | Docty. 4 m/s. |          | Francs 4 m/s.<br>and 6 do. |           | MAN-            | YORK.            |       | HAMA. |        |
|           |                                   | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.     | Highest. | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.       | Highest. | Lowest.                    | Highest.  | 4 m/s.<br>Priv. | Docty.<br>4 m/s. |       | T/T   |        |
| 17th..... | 26½                               | 2.7½           | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.38½/41½                  | 3.39/3.42 | 2.75½           | 65½              | 72½   | 77½   | 195    |
| 18th..... | 26½                               | 2.7½           | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.39/3.42                  | 3.39/3.42 | 2.75½           | 65½              | 72½   | 77½   | 195    |
| 19th..... | 26½                               | 2.7½           | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.39/3.42                  | 3.39/3.42 | 2.75½           | 65½              | 72½   | 77½   | 195    |
| 20th..... | 26½                               | 2.7½           | 2.7½     | 2.7½        | 2.7½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.39/3.42                  | 3.40/3.43 | 2.75½           | 65½              | 72½   | 77½   | 195½   |
| 21st..... | 26½                               | 2.7½           | 2.8      | 2.8½        | 2.8½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.40/3.43                  | 3.40/3.43 | 2.76½           | 65½              | 72½   | 76½   | 196    |
| 23rd..... | 26½                               | 2.7½           | 2.8      | 2.8½        | 2.8½     | 2.8½           | 2.8½     | 2.8½          | 2.8½     | 3.40/3.43                  | 3.40/3.43 | 2.76½           | 65½              | 72½   | 76½   | 196    |

## Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset &amp; Co.'s Report of 23rd October :—

Business has been chiefly confined to *Indo-China S.N., S. & H. Wharf*, and *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares. *Hongkong & Shanghai Bank* shares shew a decline of 18 per cent.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation*. Shares were forced off at 315 and 312 per cent premium. And a sale to Hongkong at 320 per cent premium is quoted. The London rate is £37.10. . *Hongkong* quotation is sale at 320 per cent premium. *National Bank of China* shares changed hands locally at \$26.

MARINE INSURANCE.—No business has been reported under this heading. The final dividend of 5 per cent declared by the *North China Insurance Company* was paid on the 21st at exchange 2/7½.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkong Fire Insurance* shares were sold to Hongkong at \$320. In Hongkong there are sellers of *Chinas* at \$36½.

SHIPPING.—There are sellers of *Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship* shares in Hongkong at \$29½. A number of *Indo-China S.N.* shares were purchased from Hongkong, early in the week, at \$11 cash and \$85 for March. Local sales were made at £60 cash and £12 for March. Hongkong offers shares for March at \$14, and there are cash sellers at \$80.

SUGARS.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares were placed at £65/65½. The 14th Annual General Meeting of the Co. is convened for the 7th November. *China Sugar Refining* shares were quoted in Hongkong at \$135 nominal.

MINING.—*Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.*—The report and accounts for the Chinese half year to the 6th August last, were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held in Singapore on the 7th instant. The net profit amount to \$11,823 66, equal to about 5.26% on the Capital, as compared with 7.54% in the previous term. This sum is devoted to reducing the debit balance, which now stands at \$37,969.82. In Hongkong shares are quoted at \$15.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* are wanted at £195, *S. C. Farnham & Co* shares were placed at £212½, and *Engineering* shares at £96. *Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf* shares changed hand; for cash at £245/247½, for December delivery at £245/250, and for March at £252½/255. *Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$91.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares were sold, and are wanted, at £33. *Hongkong Land Investment* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$107. *Weihaiwei Land and Building* shares have receded to par.

INDUSTRIAL.—*International Cotton Mill* shares were placed at £72, and *Laou-kuang-mows* at £77.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—*Taku Tug & Lighter* shares are wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were placed at £53/55. A very large business was done in *Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco* shares at £180 to £60 cash, £230 to £240 for November, £190 to £245 for December, and £210 to £270 for March.

LOANS.—*Chinese Imperial E Loan Bonds* were placed at £252½.



| LOANS.                                  | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding. | Nominal Value. | Rate of Interest. | When Payable.     | Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization. | Closing.        |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1896     | T20,000.00      | T8,000.00    | T100           | 6%                | June & Dec.       | (g) 5.87%                                 | ... (a) nom.    |
| Do. 1891                                | T20,000.00      | T20,000.00   | T100           | 5½%               | Do.               | (g) 5.96%                                 | ... (a) T95.00  |
| Do. 1892                                | T50,000.00      | T50,000.00   | T100           | 5%                | Do.               | (a) 6.16%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Do. 1893                                | T125,000.00     | T60,000.00   | T100           | 5½%               | Do.               | (g) 6.05%                                 | ... (a) T95.00  |
| Do. 1894                                | T105,000.00     | T105,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | Do.               | (g) 5.90%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |
| Do. 1895                                | T115,000.00     | T115,000.00  | T100           | 5%                | Do.               | (g) 6.01%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Do. 1896                                | T140,000.00     | T140,000.00  | T100           | 5%                | Do.               | (g) 5.96%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Do. 1897                                | T268,800.00     | T268,800.00  | T100           | 5%                | Do.               | (g) 5.93%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Do. 1898                                | T300,000.00     | T300,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | Do.               | (g) 5.91%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |
| Lyceum Theatre Debentures.....          | T17,000.00      | T17,000.00   | T25            | 4%                | (l) 30 June, 1890 | ...                                       | ... T16.00      |
| Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E     | T465,700.00     | T465,104.00  | T250           | 7%                | Mar. & Sept.      | (g) 7.00%                                 | ... (a) T252.50 |
| Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures. 1890 | T250,000.00     | T250,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | May & Nov.        | (g) 5.75%                                 | ... (a) T102.00 |
| Do. 1892                                | T250,000.00     | T250,000.00  | T100           | 5½%               | June & Dec.       | (g) 6.31%                                 | ... (a) T95.00  |
| Do. 1894                                | T250,000.00     | T250,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | Mar. & Sept.      | (g) 5.80%                                 | ... (a) T102.00 |
| Do. 1896                                | T250,000.00     | T250,000.00  | T100           | 5%                | June & Dec.       | (g) 5.96%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures 1894 | T100,000.00     | T100,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | Mar. & Sept.      | (g) 5.90%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |
| Do. 1896                                | T100,000.00     | T100,000.00  | T100           | 5%                | June & Dec.       | (g) 5.96%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. 1894       | T370,000.00     | T370,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | June & Dec.       | (g) 5.76%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |
| Do. 1896                                | T500,000.00     | T500,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | June & Dec.       | (g) 5.82%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |
| Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896      | T100,000.00     | T100,000.00  | T100           | 7%                | June & Dec.       | (g) 6.81%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |
| Shanghai Gas Co. 1897                   | T100,000.00     | T100,000.00  | T100           | 5%                | April & Oct.      | (g) 5.90%                                 | ... (a) T90.00  |
| Do. 1899                                | T100,000.00     | T100,000.00  | T100           | 6%                | May & Nov.        | (g) 6.00%                                 | ... (a) T101.00 |

## AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 21st October, 1899, comprised the following Goods:—

| For the week                | Previous week.      | Corresponding week last year. | For the week          | Previous week.     | Corresponding week last year. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Grey Shirtings. .... 23,085 | pes. against 23,245 | pes. and 19,554               | Velvets .....         | pes. against ..... | pes. and .....                |
| White Shirtings .....       | 5,380               | 7,870                         | Velvetens .....       | ...                | ...                           |
| T-Cloths .....              | 1,680               | 1,315                         | Cotton Italians ..... | 1,710              | 1,680                         |
| Drills, English .....       | 300                 | 300                           | Camlets .....         | 420                | 700                           |
| Jeans .....                 | 120                 | 260                           | Long Ells .....       | 450                | 470                           |
| Sheetings .....             | 120                 | 120                           | Lastings .....        | 480                | 480                           |
| Turkey Red .....            | 100                 | 600                           | Spanish Stripes ..... | 468                | 492                           |

At E. H'o, 18th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—140 pieces; Red Lotus T1.60½.

8.4-lbs.—3,660 pieces; Man and Gong T1.83½, Boy and Mellon T1.87½, Blue Crab T2.10, Blue Dragon and Crown T2.17, Red Tea Caddy T2.32½, Blue Man T2.26½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD T2.41½, Blue Dragon Eco T2.34½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ T2.48½/49, and Blue 2 Tea Caddy T2.57½/58½.

10-lbs.—1,150 pieces; Red Dragon and 7 Boys T2.34½, Green Dragon and 5 Men T2.60, Blue Dragon Eco T2.66, Blue Bell T2.66½/67 and Blue 2 Tea Caddy T2.91½.

11-lbs.—150 pieces; Blue Dragon and 7 Boys T2.87½.

12-lbs.—2,700 pieces; Double Duck T2.35½, Round Flower T2.43½, Blue Chief T2.43, Man's Face and Bird T2.80½, Blue Bell T2.92½, Bear T3.00½/00½, Man and Gun T3.09½/10, Man and Stork GG T3.38, and Fish Boat T3.42.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,090 pieces; Man and Gong T1.35, Blue Dragon and Shield T1.55½, and do. and Crown T1.68½.

At Yuen-foong, 19th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—500 pieces; Lotus T0.75½.

7-lbs.—2,325 pieces; Blue Britannia T1.62½/62½, Blue 4 Sisters T1.64/64½, and Blue 3 Students T1.90.

8.4-lbs.—5,110 pieces; Green 9 Lion T1.84, House T1.83½, Double Men T1.85½/86½, Blue 3 Students T2.05, Blue Double Shield T2.09½, Black Gold 3 Students T2.15, Red Emperor's Birthday T2.16/16½, 7 Sisters T2.28/28½, and 5 Brothers T2.33½/34½.

10-lbs.—3,100 pieces; Blue Buffalo T2.51½/55, Red Britannia T2.51½, Red 3 Students T2.54½, Red Emperor's Birthday T2.61½/61½, Red 4 Sisters T2.60½, and Painted 8 Literati T2.88½/89.

10.12-lbs.—1,250 pieces; Gold Britannia T2.82½, 18 Brothers T2.98½/99, and Lily T3.21.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; Painted 3 Students T2.86/86½.

12-lbs.—1,500 pieces; China Square T2.72½/72½, Nine Lions T2.82½/84, Soldier T2.81/81½, Light House T2.91/92, and Lily T3.38½/39.

12.12-lbs.—250 pieces; 9 Old Men T3.55½.

13.12-lbs.—250 pieces; Black Flag Chief T3.60.

14.12-lbs.—250 pieces; Gold Sun T3.87½/88.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—1,700 pieces; House Bright T2.22½/22½, do. Dull T2.21½/21½, Blue 2 Light House Bright T2.23½/23½, do. Dull T2.22½, and Black Gold 3 Students T2.64.

72-reed.—3,680 pieces; White Gold 3 Students T2.72, Red 2 Light House Bright T2.74½/74½, do. Dull T2.75½/76, Red Gold Star, Bright T2.99½, do. Dull T2.96, Red 3 Stars, Bright T3.22/22½, Painted 4 Sisters Bright T2.98½, do. Dull T3.00, Black Flag Chief T3.17, Painted Grand Fathers T3.59, Lily T3.71½, and Student T4.10½/11½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—390 pieces; Blue 3 Students T1.30½, Red Double Shield T1.18, and Red 3 Students T1.59½.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; Painted 3 Students T2.18.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; Double Squirrel T2.62.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; Old Man Head A. T3.10/10½.

Black Cotton Italians.—1,710 pieces; Leo Leo Tong T4.20/27½, Painted 9 Lions T4.57½/40, Painted 2 Sisters T4.55, Black Flag Chief T4.52½, Seven Sisters T4.62½/65, Students T4.55, 9 Brothers T4.60/65, 18 Literati T4.60, Red Silver Sun T5.07½, 5 Brother T6.85, and Lily T6.80.

At Nei Kee, 14th inst.

Turkey Red.—100 pieces; Stag and Monkey 5-lbs. T2.55.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 20th October, 1899, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 238 to 243 both numbers inclusive.

UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| Goods.                      | Singpo. | Wanchow. | Chinkiang. | Wuhu. | Kiukiang. | Hankow. | Tientsin. | Newchwang. | Foochow. | Nanking. | Yokohama. | Kobe. | Manila. | London. | Sandwich. |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Grey Shirtings 1            | 2,815   | 745      | 6,450      | 605   | 1,030     | 2,920   | 1,851     | 2,435      | 4,237    | ...      | 450       | 2690  | 299     | 56,200  | 1100      |
| T-Cloths, 32-in.            | 795     | 245      | 1,265      | ...   | 30        | 1,200   | ...       | 2,900      | 720      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | 200     | 1,000     |
| 36-in.                      | 265     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | 60      | 240       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 800       |
| Indian, 32 & 36-in.         | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 500       |
| White Shirtings             | 2,130   | 604      | 1,691      | 1,150 | 500       | 7,742   | 1010      | 200        | 6,001    | ...      | 250       | 12    | 3,045   | 550     | 3,000     |
| Drills, English & Indian.   | 1,10    | 120      | 450        | 104   | ...       | 340     | ...       | ...        | 380      | ...      | 330       | ...   | 190     | 1050    | 600       |
| Dutch                       | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...        | 50       | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 150       |
| American                    | 105     | 210      | 2,115      | 45    | 90        | 525     | 450       | 885        | 6,48     | ...      | 435       | ...   | 75      | 150     | 900       |
| English & Indian.           | ...     | ...      | ...        | 40    | 60        | 250     | ...       | 100        | 500      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 400       |
| Dutch                       | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...       | 60         | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 200       |
| American                    | 40      | ...      | 260        | ...   | 40        | ...     | 280       | 180        | 700      | ...      | 100       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 300       |
| Sheetings, English          | ...     | ...      | 1,000      | 340   | 300       | 4,280   | 1860      | 1,300      | 1,320    | ...      | 1200      | 900   | ...     | 1,830   | 860       |
| Indian                      | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | 20        | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 400       |
| American                    | 980     | ...      | 20         | ...   | ...       | 100     | 120       | 3,695      | 48,140   | ...      | ...       | 600   | 480     | 400     | 1,000     |
| Dyed Shirtings              | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | 80        | ...     | ...       | 100        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 300       |
| Bro. & Sp. S'tings, D. & W. | ...     | ...      | ...        | 100   | 50        | 200     | ...       | 90         | 50       | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 200       |
| Printed T-Cloths            | 60      | 60       | 60         | ...   | ...       | 290     | 60        | 450        | 360      | ...      | ...       | 60    | 140     | ...     | 300       |
| Printed Twills              | 120     | 180      | 180        | ...   | 180       | 560     | 1502      | 615        | 1,428    | ...      | 50        | ...   | 60      | 480     | 30        |
| Turkey Red Shirtings        | 250     | 50       | 600        | 370   | 285       | 490     | 225       | 385        | 250      | ...      | ...       | 75    | ...     | ...     | 300       |
| Velvets                     | 60      | ...      | 60         | ...   | 30        | 142     | 114       | 30         | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | 14      | ...     | 120       |
| Velveteens                  | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 90        |
| Handkerchiefs               | 88      | ...      | 400        | 640   | ...       | 2,910   | 800       | ...        | 300      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 3,000     |
| Muslins                     | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | 200     | 300       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 300       |
| Lenos & Balzarines          | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | 1,072   | ...     | 200       |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian         | 234     | 87       | 1,014      | 1,032 | 744       | 3,702   | 3147      | 396        | 2,205    | ...      | ...       | 45    | 6       | ...     | 600       |
| English                     | 27      | 3        | ...        | ...   | 15        | 264     | 21        | ...        | 96       | ...      | ...       | ...   | 108     | ...     | 30        |
| Japan                       | 63      | 6        | 12         | 93    | 699       | 4,483   | 150       | 21         | ...      | 6        | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 150       |
| Shanghai                    | 168     | 15       | 33         | 75    | 546       | 2,415   | 210       | ...        | 75       | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | ...       |
| English Stripes, Woollen    | 114     | 24       | 60         | 54    | ...       | 84      | 54        | ...        | 30       | ...      | 24        | ...   | ...     | ...     | 120       |
| Cotton                      | ...     | ...      | 102        | ...   | ...       | 240     | 72        | ...        | 48       | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 96        |
| Medium & Broad Cloths       | 12      | 30       | 6          | 36    | 24        | 96      | 74        | ...        | 50       | ...      | ...       | ...   | 170     | ...     | 140       |
| Camlets                     | 20      | 100      | 60         | 80    | 70        | 370     | 20        | ...        | 10       | ...      | 10        | ...   | ...     | ...     | 180       |
| Long Ellis                  | 40      | 40       | 170        | 305   | 70        | 565     | 60        | ...        | 40       | ...      | 20        | ...   | ...     | 20      | 160       |
| Lastings                    | 20      | 20       | ...        | ...   | ...       | 80      | 100       | ...        | 40       | ...      | 20        | ...   | 80      | ...     | 140       |
| Italian Cloth               | 150     | 120      | 210        | 30    | ...       | 550     | 91        | ...        | 210      | ...      | ...       | ...   | 3       | ...     | 200       |
| Cotton Lastings & Italians  | 370     | 340      | 3,758      | 790   | 810       | 8,924   | 1560      | 3,864      | 4,996    | ...      | 80        | 30    | 105     | 2,486   | 700       |
| Plain & Figured Orleans     | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | ...       |
| Cotton Flannels             | 857     | 100      | 1,220      | 570   | 858       | 1,920   | 102       | 440        | 980      | ...      | ...       | 60    | 500     | ...     | 600       |
| do, Japan                   | 326     | ...      | 134        | 210   | 30        | 30      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | 1040      |
| Lead-in Figs                | 77      | 13       | 47         | 39    | ...       | 249     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...       | 42    | ...     | ...     | ...       |
| Iron, Nail Rod              | 567     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | 210     | ...       | 189        | ...      | ...      | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | ...       |
| Kerosene Oil, American      | ...     | ...      | 11,300     | 500   | 3,500     | 10,000  | ...       | 4,000      | 2,000    | 10,000   | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | ...       |
| Russian                     | ...     | 1,850    | 5,560      | 6,500 | 4,700     | 14,500  | ...       | ...        | 14,000   | 8,800    | ...       | ...   | ...     | ...     | ...       |

Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 20th June, 1899.

| Goods.                     | TOTAL DELIVERIES. |                                  |                                 | TOTAL IMPORTS. |                                  |                                 | At date estimated. |                        |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
|                            | As above.         | For the year from 1st Jan. 1899. | Against last year to same term. | For the week.  | For the year from 1st Jan. 1899. | Against last year to same term. | At date estimated. | Against 1st Oct. 1898. |
| Grey Shirtings 1           | 110,027           | 4,684,835                        | 4,284,063                       | 46,270         | 4,106,293                        | 4,139,151                       | 817,142            | 1,215,445              |
| T-Cloths, 32-in.           | 9,055             | 663,457                          | 699,709                         | 1,450          | 604,600                          | 639,629                         | 257,864            | 257,543                |
| 36-in.                     | 1,365             | 59,879                           | 59,472                          | 2,490          | 106,143                          | 79,864                          | 58,182             | 55,216                 |
| Indian, 32 & 36-in.        | 500               | 29,420                           | 35,600                          | 5,400          | 50,677                           | 87,870                          | 32,423             | 54,538                 |
| White Shirtings            | 29,279            | 1,640,931                        | 1,471,703                       | 10,575         | 1,723,213                        | 1,371,136                       | 421,649            | 428,658                |
| Drills, Eng. & Indian      | 4,779             | 205,981                          | 170,329                         | 2,100          | 143,864                          | 152,783                         | 7,974              | 56,446                 |
| Dutch                      | 650               | 26,940                           | 21,955                          | 6,660          | 16,500                           | 6,360                           | 5,640              | 3,165                  |
| American                   | 12,465            | 1,224,053                        | 1,097,805                       | 17,430         | 1,292,350                        | 1,019,386                       | 78,921             | 328,252                |
| English & Indian           | 1,350             | 84,795                           | 85,625                          | ...            | 56,766                           | 117,002                         | 17,399             | 53,240                 |
| Dutch                      | 260               | 26,860                           | 25,210                          | 4,560          | 24,320                           | 30,290                          | 7,435              | 17,050                 |
| American                   | 1,900             | 98,765                           | 84,515                          | ...            | 10,2000                          | 91,201                          | 7,260              | 24,866                 |
| Sheetings, English         | 15,650            | 616,052                          | 521,278                         | 5,624          | 713,171                          | 514,833                         | 79,584             | 88,591                 |
| Indian                     | 420               | 27,160                           | 16,020                          | 1,300          | 17,677                           | 9,660                           | 3,827              | 3,540                  |
| American                   | 55,535            | 3,066,604                        | 2,287,090                       | 37,120         | 3,060,227                        | 1,814,840                       | 195,555            | 390,542                |
| Dyed Shirtings             | 480               | 72,115                           | 113,521                         | 1,366          | 40,757                           | 50,686                          | 1,827              | 12,100                 |
| Bro. & Sp. S'ts., D. & W.  | 690               | 24,019                           | 20,767                          | ...            | 9,362                            | 6,638                           | 1,827              | 20,582                 |
| Printed T-Cloths           | 1,840             | 91,404                           | 134,846                         | ...            | 30,801                           | 7,702                           | 153                | 8,119                  |
| Printed Twills             | 6,751             | 509,557                          | 380,718                         | 3,170          | 329,354                          | 156,920                         | 96,340             | 229,289                |
| Turkey Red Shirtings       | 2,519             | 107,502                          | 77,585                          | 40             | 46,601                           | 24,702                          | 16,533             | 62,055                 |
| Velvets                    | 3,310             | 209,044                          | 173,424                         | 8,319          | 216,199                          | 152,866                         | 56,136             | 45,932                 |
| Velveteens                 | 570               | 18,521                           | 15,586                          | 325            | 7,653                            | 17,170                          | 5,549              | 13,358                 |
| Handkerchiefs              | 90                | 8,923                            | 7,896                           | 1,156          | 1810                             | 1,639                           | 6,246              | 10,477                 |
| Muslins                    | 8,138             | 340,038                          | 266,713                         | ...            | 448,477                          | 173,114                         | 170,240            | 119,985                |
| Lenos & Balzarines         | 1,600             | 175,073                          | 182,608                         | ...            | 237,265                          | 131,373                         | 63,247             | 21,313                 |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian        | 1,272             | 51,043                           | 77,510                          | 50             | 90,589                           | 74,304                          | 47,272             | 13,226                 |
| English                    | 13,212            | 769,750                          | 508,109                         | 18,069         | 893,676                          | 481,779                         | 213,095            | 103,324                |
| Japan                      | 564               | 23,340                           | 23,022                          | 72             | 16,709                           | 29,633                          | 4,101              | 8,916                  |
| Shanghai                   | 3,537             | 207,436                          | 40,904                          | 4,734          | 354,018                          | 215,366                         | 14,497             | 25,169                 |
| English Stripes, Woollen   | 664               | 21,939                           | 23,251                          | ...            | 396                              | 24,987                          | 4,056              | 4,912                  |
| Cotton                     | 558               | 27,317                           | 23,735                          | 48             | 27,863                           | 12,390                          | 12,675             | 9,224                  |
| Med. & Broad Cloths        | 678               | 17,101                           | 15,874                          | 234            | 10,221                           | 11,753                          | 8,977              | 14,723                 |
| Camlets                    | 1,010             | 33,269                           | 28,358                          | 850            | 32,833                           | 18,567                          | 10,706             | 10,430                 |
| Long Ellis                 | 1,510             | 58,737                           | 43,045                          | 440            | 48,274                           | 29,585                          | 24,010             | 36,155                 |
| Lastings                   | 760               | 45,173                           | 39,174                          | 1,180          | 45,160                           | 27,707                          | 10,460             | 19,294                 |
| Italian Cloth              | 1,624             | 74,358                           | 59,343                          | 498            | 39,508                           | 56,095                          | 14,497             | 56,954                 |
| Cotton Lastings & Italians | 29,032            | 920,406                          | 736,157                         | 5,350          | 800,395                          | 616,607                         | 224,961            | 267,193                |
| Plain & Figured Orleans    | 50                | 460                              | 360                             | ...            | 503                              | ...                             | 2,810              | 1,140                  |
| Cotton Flannels            | 9,267             | 128,770                          | 67,164                          | 1,142          | 271,027                          | 91,767                          | 146,363            | 70,297                 |
| do, Japan                  | 730               | 9,027                            | 3,329                           | 30             | 22,828                           | 6,927                           | 21,779             | ?                      |
| Lead-in Figs               | 425               | 37,251                           | 24,600                          | 390            | 50,124                           | 28,476                          | 12,983             | 7,645                  |
| Iron-Nail Rod              | 1,008             | 96,815                           | 118,561                         | ...            | 121,669                          | 17,524                          | 74,868             | 72,056                 |
| Kerosene Oil, American     | 41,300            | 1,668,034                        | 1,687,245                       | ...            | 1,926,305                        | 2,779,571                       | 760,223            | 792,636                |
| Russian                    | 55,850            | 1,423,989                        | 459,468                         | ...            | 1,546,857                        | 603,428                         | 180,170            | ?                      |

## SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 23rd October, 1899.

| SHARES.                                              | No.     | Value.  | Paid up. | POSITION PER LAST REPORT.         |                     |          | LAST DIVID. & C. |                   | Average dividends for 3 years. | Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends. | CASH QUOTATION |        |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
|                                                      |         |         |          | Reserve.                          | At Working Account. | Date.    | To Shareholders. | When paid or due. |                                |                                                        | Closing.       | Tla.   |
| Banks.                                               |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.                         | 80,000  | \$125   | \$125    | \$11,000,000                      | \$963,532.06        | 30-6-99  | *£13             | 21-8-99           | \$30.32                        | 5.86                                                   | \$517.50       | 377.78 |
| Bank of China & Japan Ltd.                           | 106,761 | £8      | £4       | .....                             | \$£207,615.61       | 31-12-98 | None.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | £1.00          | 7.50   |
| Do. ordinary shares                                  | 1,119   | £1      | £1       | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | £5.50          | .....  |
| National Bank of China, Ltd.                         | 40,453  | £10     | £8       | .....                             | .....               | 31-12-98 | £1.18            | 1-3-97            | \$1.20                         | 4.02                                                   | \$26.00        | 18.95  |
| Do. Founders'                                        | 3,818   | £10     | .....    | \$170,670.50                      | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nominal        | nom.   |
| Do. Founders'                                        | 750     | £1      | £1       | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$20.00        | 14.60  |
| Insurance (Marine.)                                  |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.                    | 10,000  | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,200,000.00<br>(c) \$47,671.00 | \$1,140,081.68      | 30-6-99  | £18              | 12-10-99          | \$17.00                        | 7.02                                                   | \$242.00       | 176.66 |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.                        | 24,000  | \$83.33 | £25      | \$900,000.00<br>\$145,884.35      | \$202,555.95        | 30-4-99  | £4               | 10-10-99          | \$4.00                         | 6.61                                                   | \$60.50        | 44.16  |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.                           | 5,000   | £100    | £25      | \$190,000.00                      | .....               | 30-6-99  | £19.52           | 21-10-99          | \$19.01                        | 10.00                                                  | .....          | 190.00 |
| Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.                        | 6,548   | \$100   | \$60     | \$516,000.00                      | \$65,878.07         | 31-12-97 | \$6              | 26-4-99           | \$8.00                         | 6.19                                                   | \$125.00       | 91.25  |
| Canton Insurance Office                              | 10,000  | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,150,000.00                    | \$27,367.50         | 31-12-98 | £11              | 14-10-99          | \$10.33                        | 7.00                                                   | \$147.50       | 107.67 |
| Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.                  | 30,000  | \$100   | \$20     | .....                             | \$82,153.79         | 31-12-98 | £2               | 27-3-96           | \$0.67                         | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Insurance (Fire.)                                    |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.                         | 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,069,316.00                    | \$26,540.00         | 31-12-98 | £24              | 1-3-98            | \$24.33                        | 7.50                                                   | \$324.50       | 236.88 |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.                       | 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,055,672.10                    | \$120,436.20        | 31-12-98 | £6.00            | 21-3-99           | \$6.22                         | 7.15                                                   | \$87.00        | 63.51  |
| Shipping.                                            |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| H'kong, Cien & M'oso S.F. Co.                        | 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,200,000.00                    | \$54,648.66         | 31-6-99  | *\$2             | 1-8-99            | \$2.33                         | 7.78                                                   | \$30.00        | 21.90  |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.                            | 49,829  | £10     | £10      | (c) £135,501                      | \$19,197.13         | 31-12-98 | £15.84           | 13-7-99           | \$3.19                         | 5.32                                                   | .....          | 60.00  |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.                          | 20,000  | £50     | £50      | \$31,187.88<br>\$47,416.12        | .....               | 30-6-99  | £6.00            | 27-9-98           | \$3.33                         | 6.94                                                   | \$48.00        | 35.04  |
| Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.                    | 16,720  | £10     | £10      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | ( 3% )           | 2-10-99           | \$4.56                         | 6.33                                                   | .....          | 72.00  |
| Do. ord. do.                                         | 1,251   | £10     | £10      | \$10,247.26                       | \$2,049.44          | 31-12-98 | ( 110% )         | 21-3-99           | \$3.52                         | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Do. do. do.                                          | 15,469  | £10     | £10      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | ( 110% )         | 21-3-99           | \$2.76                         | 9.00                                                   | .....          | 30.00  |
| Sugar Companies.                                     |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.                     | 5,000   | £50     | £50      | .....                             | \$6,709.09          | 31-8-98  | £12              | 18-4-99           | \$12.50                        | 3.82                                                   | .....          | 65.50  |
| China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.                        | 20,000  | \$100   | \$100    | \$300,000                         | \$27,360.15         | 31-12-98 | £2               | 2-9-99            | \$13.17                        | 9.75                                                   | \$135.00       | 98.55  |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.                        | 7,000   | \$100   | \$100    | none                              | \$9,819.96          | 31-12-98 | £3               | 23-3-98           | \$1.00                         | 1.92                                                   | \$52.00        | 37.96  |
| Mining.                                              |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.                      | 20,000  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$165,500.50        | 31-12-98 | None.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 4.00   |
| Fanjom Mining Co. Ltd.                               | 59,050  | £8      | £5       | .....                             | \$19,840.98         | 31-12-98 | None.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | £10.00         | 7.30   |
| Do. pref. shares.                                    | 30,000  | £1      | £1       | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$2.00         | 1.46   |
| Jelchu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.                     | 45,000  | £5      | £5       | .....                             | \$57,969.82         | 6-8-99   | *\$5             | 15-10-94          | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$15.00        | 10.95  |
| Bent. Allain Gold Min. Co. Ltd.                      | 200,000 | £1      | £1       | none                              | \$2,361.17          | 31-3-97  | £0.52            | 12-12-98          | \$0.76                         | 1.88                                                   | \$64.00        | 46.72  |
| Docks, Wharves and Godowns.                          |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Bay & Co., Ltd., Founders'                           | 200     | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | ( 1% )           | 8-7-99            | \$65.00                        | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Bay & Co., Ltd., Ordinary                            | 7,800   | \$100   | \$100    | \$25,000.00                       | \$6,618.15          | 30-4-99  | ( 1% )           | 8-7-99            | \$13.33                        | 6.84                                                   | .....          | 195.00 |
| S. C. Farham & Co., Ltd.                             | 8,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$425,000                         | \$19,800.14         | 30-6-99  | £1               | 15-9-99           | \$13.00                        | 6.11                                                   | .....          | 212.50 |
| Shai P.S. & Deck Co., Ltd. ord.                      | 6,000   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | *nom.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 95.00  |
| Do. Founders'                                        | 200     | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$47,947.86         | 30-4-99  | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 240.00 |
| Do. Pref.                                            | 1,300   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | *£3.50           | 30-8-99           | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 106.50 |
| H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.                        | 12,500  | \$125   | \$125    | \$9,000.00                        | \$65,804.42         | 30-6-99  | *0%              | 8-9-99            | 36.67                          | 4.84                                                   | \$758.50       | 553.70 |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.                           | 15,100  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$22,713.67         | 31-12-98 | £1               | 3-8-99            | \$10.50                        | 4.24                                                   | .....          | 247.50 |
| H'kong & N'koon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.                   | 10,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$64,229.56                       | \$44,544.39         | 31-12-98 | £2.50            | 3-8-99            | \$3.83                         | 4.21                                                   | \$91.00        | 66.43  |
| Lands.                                               |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.                        | 26,000  | £50     | £50      | \$205,955.11                      | \$5,480.83          | 31-12-98 | £2.25            | 19-7-99           | \$5.18                         | 6.24                                                   | .....          | 83.00  |
| H'kong Land Invest. & Ag. Co. Ltd.                   | 50,000  | \$100   | \$50     | \$1,250,000                       | \$67,854.93         | 31-12-98 | 15%              | 31-7-99           | \$4.50                         | 4.21                                                   | \$107.00       | 78.11  |
| Kowloon Land & Buildin. Co. Ltd.                     | 5,000   | \$50    | \$50     | none                              | \$550.70            | 31-12-98 | \$1.00           | 1-2-99            | \$0.93                         | 3.32                                                   | \$28.00        | 20.44  |
| Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.                       | 37,000  | \$10    | \$10     | \$25,000.00                       | \$519.03            | 31-12-98 | 16%              | 31-2-99           | \$0.63                         | 6.30                                                   | 10.00          | 7.30   |
| Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.                      | 3,000   | £25     | £25      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | First year       | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 25.00  |
| Industrial.                                          |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                                     | 3,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$100,000                         | \$78,653.55         | 31-12-98 | £16.00           | 9-6-99            | \$14.17                        | 6.83                                                   | .....          | 207.50 |
| Major Brothers, Ltd.                                 | 5,500   | £50     | £50      | .....                             | \$377.73            | 31-12-98 | £12              | 17-3-99           | \$0.67                         | .....                                                  | .....          | 35.00  |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.                | 10,124  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 68.00  |
| Do. Co., Ltd.                                        | 4,876   | \$100   | \$25     | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.                   | 8,384   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$179,319.35        | 31-3-99  | £13.00           | 30-4-98           | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 12.00  |
| Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.  | 8,600   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | 31-12-98 | £14              | 1-8-98            | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 77.00  |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.                       | 2,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$2,366.61                        | \$18,337.61         | 31-12-98 | £12              | 1-2-98            | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 350.00 |
| Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.                     | 7,500   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$44,052.61         | 31-12-98 | None             | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 58.00  |
| H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.                    | 9,000   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | .....               | 31-7-99  | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$80.00        | 43.80  |
| Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd. | 3,000   | £25     | £25      | .....                             | .....               | .....    | First year       | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | ..... (i)      | 36.00  |
| Do. New.                                             | 3,000   | £25     | .....    | .....                             | .....               | .....    | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 30.50  |
| Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.                          | 2,000   | £25     | £25      | .....                             | \$648.29            | 31-12-98 | 13%              | 16-2-99           | \$1.33                         | .....                                                  | .....          | 25.00  |
| China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.                           | 4,000   | £50     | £50      | .....                             | \$1,659.27          | 31-12-98 | None.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 30.00  |
| American Cigarette Co., Ltd.                         | 3,000   | £50     | £50      | .....                             | \$3,282.71          | 31-12-98 | £13              | 9-3-99            | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 67.50  |
| Tugs and Cargo Boats.                                |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.                          | 1,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$82,500.00                       | \$81.17             | 31-12-98 | £15              | 25-9-99           | \$20                           | 8.51                                                   | .....          | 235.00 |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.                       | 8,000   | £350    | £350     | \$174,000.00<br>\$22,685.60       | \$9,714.66          | 31-12-98 | 18%              | 24-7-99           | \$5.33                         | 6.67                                                   | \$180.00       | 84.00  |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.                         | 2,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$130,425.39                      | \$1,518.66          | 31-12-98 | £17              | 3-8-99            | \$13.67                        | 7.39                                                   | .....          | 185.00 |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.                    | 1,000   | \$100   | \$100    | \$61,152.54                       | \$1,436.27          | 31-12-98 | £16              | 3-8-99            | \$12.33                        | 7.63                                                   | .....          | 170.00 |
| Miscellaneous.                                       |         |         |          |                                   |                     |          |                  |                   |                                |                                                        |                |        |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.                        | 7,500   | £50     | £20      | \$40,000.00                       | \$4,720.44          | 31-12-98 | £15.50           | 20-7-99           | \$15.06                        | 5.68                                                   | .....          | 265.00 |
| Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.                        | 577     | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$175,576.62        | 30-4-98  | .....            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$100.00       | .....  |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.                         | 13,000  | £0      | £20      | \$78,500.00                       | \$1,664.31          | 31-12-98 | £12.20           | 16-3-99           | \$5.19                         | 9.44                                                   | .....          | 55.00  |
| Shanghai-Lanka Tobacco Co., Ltd.                     | 7,100   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$1219,716.12       | 31-12-98 | None.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | .....          | 260.00 |
| Shanghai-Hongkong & Japan Co., Ltd.                  | 1,800   | £50     | £50      | .....                             | \$5,160.85          | 31-12-98 | 116%             | 20-4-99           | \$4.67                         | 5.84                                                   | .....          | 80.00  |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.                             | 1,500   | \$100   | \$100    | .....                             | \$1,208.63          | 31-12-98 | 13%              | 31-5-99           | \$2.33                         | 4.23                                                   | \$55.00        | 40.15  |
| Hall & Holtz, Ltd.                                   | 6,250   | £20     | £20      | \$145,000.00                      | \$6,031.59          | 28-2-98  | 152%             | 29-4-99           | \$4.00                         | 11.11                                                  | \$36.00        | 26.28  |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.                             | 60,000  | £10     | £10      | \$150,000                         | \$4,317.35          | 31-12-98 | 16%              | 9-4-99            | \$1.03                         | 6.06                                                   | \$17.00        | 12.41  |
| Bell's Asbestos E. Ag., Ltd.                         | 8,200   | £1      | £1       | .....                             | \$135,130.10        | 31-12-96 | None.            | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | nom.           | nom.   |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.                          | 50,000  | £10     | £10      | none                              | \$2,027.09          | 30-4-99  | 16%              | 10-7-99           | \$0.50                         | 3.85                                                   | \$13.00        | 9.49   |
| Central Stores, Ltd.                                 | 6,000   | £20     | £20      | .....                             | \$24,883.94         | 31-1-99  | None             | .....             | .....                          | .....                                                  | \$11.00        | 8.03   |

J. P. BISSET &amp; Co.